Isaac Lose,

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. IX. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1877. NO 22.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Political Notes.

—The Republicans of Ohio will hold their State Convention on June 27th.

—A convention of Ohio Inflationists will be held in Columbus on the 6th of June.

—The hot weather seems to have brought out office-seekers and flies in about equal numbers.

—The new count in Louisiana will be made on the "face of the returns." The tracks of the frisky bull-dozer will not be uncovered.

—The Tioga county Republican committee has resolved that the primary elections shall be held on the 30th of June. The *Agitator* thinks the time selected entirely too early, as the State election will not be held till the Sixth of November.

—The friends of the call for a Republican Convention in Iowa deny that the language of that document is hostile to the President's policy or was intended to be hostile. Yet upon this call was built the supposition that the convention would declare against the President.

—An exchange says, in speaking of Mr. Tilden's not meeting President Hayes, when in New York: "That probably every man who cast an honest vote for Tilden will approve of his action." Admit such to be the fact, what of it? A small handfull of people like that, scattered all over the United States, don't have much influence on public opinion.

—A few of the more extreme Ohio inflagationists have called a Greenback Convention to meet at Columbus on June 6. As the call is declared to be unnecessary by The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and all "friends of the cause" are advised to keep away from the gathering, the convention, like that of last year, will probably be accommodated in a small bedroom.

—The result of the Stay law is a surprise to the men who framed it. The courts have universally decided that the law does not apply where benefit of stay laws was waived in the note. And as the benefit of stay laws is waived in the note, it is difficult to see the relief to debtors promised in the act. And as debtors do not comply with the law—fifth section—in reference to the payment of interest, without which they cannot take the benefit of the law, it is really inoperative. On the whole, the Stay law may be set down as a flat failure, which isn't far from what was generally predicted.—[Crawford Journal.

—Wade Hampton has appointed Thomas I. Hunt, of Philadelphia, a Commissioner for South Carolina. Mr. Hunt is a Republican, and much credit is given Governor Hampton for his liberality in making such an appointment. By virtue of this appointment Mr. Hunt has power to take the acknowledgement of deeds to be recorded in South Carolina. The number of such officials in Philadelphia is without limit, and the commissioners sometimes make enough fees to paint a tin sign, somtimes they don't. The party principally benefitted by such appointments is the Secretary of State of South Carolina, who charges $5 for each commission issued.

—Col. Mosby's views of the political situation in Virginia are at least entertaining, though they may not be entirely trustworthy. He says there are practically no political parties in the state, that the whites and blacks are nearly all of one way of thinking, and that the Republican party is so entirely demoralized that it may not run any ticket this year. As if in proof of this demoralization he adds that his own name has been suggested as the Republican candidate for Governor, but he would not listen to it. In national politics he is allied with the Republican party, having voted for both Grant and Hayes, but in local issues he has uniformly given his vote for the Conservative or Democratic candidate. He thinks if Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor he will have no opposition, but that the nomination of almost any of the other candidates mentioned will create dissatisfaction and lead to an independent nomination.

——Croquet. complete sets of Croquet, 8 balls and mallets, at Welch's, for only $1.25 set.

What's the Matter Now?

Our neighbor, the *Watchman*, in its editorial entitled "Right for Once," undertakes to compliment the *Reporter*, because the *Reporter*, by some accident, happened to suggest that rates of advertising should be regulated in accordance with the amount of circulation of each newspaper. The *Watchman*, however, while patting the *Reporter* on the shoulder with the one hand, gives it a dig under the fifth rib with the other.

It says, with its accustomed veracity (?): "For years the *Watchman* has "had a circulation greater than the "combined circulation of any two other "papers within the county. * * It "will be found that both the REPUBLICAN and *Reporter*, neither of which "has half the number of subscribers "the *Watchman* has, charged and received the same rates per line it did "for doing the same work. Just why "Mr. Tuten should receive $5 for circulating 950 copies of a legal notice, "and Mr. Kurtz $5 for circulating "1000 copies, and the *Watchman* only "$5 for furnishing the same notice to "2100 subscribers is a little matter we "leave for others to answer."

About the way this matter is being answered is that advertisements of various kinds inserted in the REPUBLICAN seem to be fully as profitable to those who insert them as they are when inserted in the *Watchman*. That being the case, the *Watchman's* self-boasted subscription list must, according to the facts in the case, either be less than it asserts it is or that the subscription list of the REPUBLICAN is much larger than the *Watchman* assserts it to be—which is the case—because both receiving the same price for the same work, and the same work being equally, if not more profitable when done in the REPUBLICAN than when done in the *Watchman*, shows that either a large circulation is useless or that the circulation of the REPUBLICAN is equal to if not larger than that of the "Watchman."

We think, however, the design of the "Watchman" is to court a controversy with the *Reporter*, whose political influence and success as a Democratic paper in the county has been the thorn in the flesh of Meek for some time past. In fact, it is largely owing to the fact of the successful conduct of the *Reporter* that Meekism in Centre county has been compelled to yield up the ghost. It has contributed largely to the squelching of Meek's Senatorial aspirations and ambition, during which earnest and vigorous campaigns the "Watchman's" circulation may have reached 2100—Meek blowing his Senatorial trumpet through the columns of several hundred extra copies of the "Watchman."

Since his political star is on the wane, and Meekism is undergoing a degree of extenuation that is alarming, the editor of the "Watchman" again begins to blow his trumpet in behalf of the business interests of his paper. The time was when Meek, by virtue of his political influence, could by a beck or a nod, command the entire patronage of the county on such terms and at such rates as he saw proper to dictate. But that day has passed, and Meek now seeks and begs for that which before he commanded. And he does not hesitate to use the same bold mendacity to obtain, or hold his control of, the patronage through which he used to obtain political success in the county.

But business is not exactly politics (although Meek made politics a matter of business), and the people and county officials are possessed of sufficient intelligence to discern what is best for the people and tax-payers whom they represent, and have nerve and integrity enough to do what they believe to be for the best, the bulldozing process of the "Watchman" to the contrary notwithstanding. And they no doubt will continue to answer the "little matter" as they have been doing for some time past. We regret, however, that "what's the matter" with the "Watchman" compels it to resort to blowing its own trumpet, and to misrepresentation, in order to secure business.

—Ex-President Grant has sailed for Europe.

Letter of Senator Morton.

We give place to the admirable letter of Senator Morton, of Indiana, on the President's policy in the Southern states, and we commend it to the careful perusal of everyone. The Senator presents the views of a statesman and discusses the issues calmly and frankly. There is one matter that the Senator passes over, that we think needs a word of comment, in explanation of the divided sentiment of the Republicans of the Northern states as to what further support the Southern Republicans should have had at the hands of the general government. This arose from feelings of disappointment as to the private character of many of the men who went South, and there came to the front as leaders of the party. We instance such examples as John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, and ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, and others of the same ilk. While the purposes and the course of the party towards the whole people of the South were just and aimed at the right, the Republicans of the North would not longer believe that such as these were the men to represent justice and truth.

WHEN we took exceptions to the premature appointment of the Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention, the Clinton *Republican* made a faint effort to defend the action of the Clinton county delegation, of which Postmaster Harris was the self constituted head. Since we raised the duestion quite a controversy has been going the rounds of the press, as well as the propriety of the re-appointment of Postmaster Harris, upon which the Clinton *Republican* has this to say:

> Eight years since Mr. Harris assured his competitors that at the end of his term he would retire and leave room for others; four years since the same promise was made; and now he is commissioned for another four years. This may be honorable, but there are some men who do not believe that one man should remain in a lucrative position for life—or even twelve years—at the sacrifice of past promises, and gentlemen equally competent, qualified, and worthy to fill the position; indeed we have heard it said on our streets that "a man holding the position of Post Master in Lock Haven for eight years *might* show some degree of liberality, and an appreciation of his neighbor, by stepping 'down and out.'" That might be liberal—appreciative—but it is not Harris-like. Such a course would certainly act as an incentive to worthy men to work, sacrifice and do service for party, and probably change the political aspect of affairs in this county.
>
> If it had been "in the interest of the party" to re-appoint Mr. Harris, there would have been no necessity for such herculean efforts to procure distant and Democratic influence to retain him in position, nor would charges and protests been filed to prevent such a result. By Republicans, at home, the case was understood, and hence the necessity to go abroad.
>
> If to continue one man in power, at the sacrifice of public sentiment—and political interest—will not "prove disastrous to the Republican party in Clinton county" it is hard to tell what will. It may be "simply horrible"—but nevertheless "there's something in it."

THE administration is preparing a letter upon the murder of Judge Chisholm and the Kemper county massacre which will attract the attention of the country and may revolutionize Mississippi politics. Persons in authority have recently been advised from Mississippi that there is a very deep feeling among a certain portion of the Democracy against the massacre and against Gov. Stone for his inaction, and that if any Democrat of prominence will take the lead in denouncing Gov. Stone, and in calling upon the state authorities *to vindicate the honor of Mississippi*, such a movement would become quite formidable. It had been expected that Senator Lamar, with the record he has made and the assurances he has given as to the honor of the South, would himself have taken some initiative in the matter. The information from Mississippi, however, leaves the impression that he seems to have sanctioned the policy of Gov. Stone, and does not wish to "stir it up."

THE REPUBLICAN was the first to raise the question as to the propriety of Secretary Evarts presuming to practice law while a member of President Hayes' Cabinet, which met with the undivided endorsement of the Republican press; and we are glad to learn that the honorable Secretary proposes to stop pettifoging and act the part of a statesman. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "Mr. Evarts has finally recognized the impropriety of being advocate and Secretary at the same time, and it is announced that he has made his last appearance in court while he remains at the head of the State Department."

Hon. Alex. H. Stevens and President Hayes.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stevens gives the heartiest and most complete sort of an indorsement of the President's policy. He is sure the political feeling of the South "ought to be a hearty support of Mr. Hayes," for "he is doing well, very well." As for the Northern Democrats, they "should indorse him and his policy." When a correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" asked him if they ought to indorse a man "who holds his office by fraud," Mr. Stevens replied: "That has nothing to do with it. Whether Mr. Hayes went into his office by fraud or otherwise, it makes no difference now that his policy has become known. And that policy is, as you see, a concession of all that the Democrats have asked. Occupying their ground exactly, they can't afford to abuse him. What do the people care who governs? They don't stop to think whether it's A B or C D, this man or that, this party or that. All they care for is a good government, and then they don't mind who is in power—nobody except the few miserable politicians who make a living off of office. I am greatly pleased with Mr. Hayes, because I think he wants to do the fair thing. He has come up to the principles of the Democratic party in relation to the treatment of the South. That was all that in reality separated the two parties before. He having come to our way of thinking, I cannot help admiring him for it." "Will this course of his split the Democratic party here in the South?" "Why should it? It doesn't split up a party often to have men who have been its opponents come over and advocate its principles. It strengthens it instead of weakening it. There are no Republicans here in the South—none except a few carpet-baggers and scalawags who want offices. As for the nigger, he is nothing but a machine—an instrument in the hands of the politicians to vote as they want, for this man or for that, just as things may seem to demand. He is not to be taken into account in making up the estimate, because he goes just as they want him to go."

AN effort is being made by the Editorial Association of the state of Missouri to lift themselves up out of the semi-barbarism which prevails everywhere in the South. The Association has lately passed a resolution expelling any member who comes to the meetings in a state of intoxication. This is considered a great advance, and our professional brethren are to be congratulated upon this contemplated reform. In this part of the country, however, editors have for a long time considered themselves gentlemen and any one thus violating the rules of common decency is expelled from any association without any special resolution on the subject.

THE Brittish Cabinet have decided that Gen. Grant is to be received in England as an ex-Sovereign. What the programme for such a visitor is to be we are not informed. The only ex-Sovereigns whose reception in England we can recall are Napoleon, Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon. The first was sent to St. Helena. The two latter were allowed to remain in England for the remnant of their lives. If Grant is not to be received with more honors than they were, it would have been better for him to have remained at home.

A Washington correspondent of the *North American* telegraphs "that Colonel Alex McClure, with ex-Governor Curtin, will also visit this city within the next week on general government business." It is certainly very kind in these gentlemen to undertake the general management of "government business," and relieve the Republicans of taking care of their own administration.—*Commercial Gazette.*

We really hope the "management" will not detain them long, for what will ever become of the affairs of this commonwealth if they should be required to remain in Washington?

THE War Department has decided to remove the bodies of Gen. Custer and the men that perished with him. The expense will be defrayed from the army contingent fund, and the removal will be superintended by Col. M. V. Sheridan assisted by a detachment of twenty men. They started for the scene of the massacre last week Wednesday.

—The most impudent proposal yet made is that to put Gen. Gideon I. Pillow upon the bench of the United States Circuit Court, in place of Judge Emmons, of Michigan, deceased. Let the ghost of conciliation take any other shape than *that*.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, '77.

The meeting of the council of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association is still in session at that historic mansion. It is composed of one lady from each state in the Union, those represented on the present occasion being Maine, by Mrs. Sweat; Maryland, Mrs. Harper; New Jersey, Mrs. Halstead; New York, Mrs. Townsend; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Laughton; Virginia, Mrs. Ball; Kansas, Mrs. Ward; Delaware, Mrs. Comygio; California, South Carolina and District of Columbia by proxies, and Mrs. Laughton presiding. One of the most important matters yet discussed is the matter of transportation of pilgrims from Washington and return. The eight year contract with Captain Hollingshead, of the steamer "ARROW," expires next April, and the profits accruing from such an exclusive monopoly have wonderfully stimulated competition, six different parties having already submitted propositions. The fare has been $1.00 down and back, under Hollingshead's contract 25 per cent. going to the Association. One trip a day is made the year round, save when the river is closed to navigation, and some idea of the immense profits accruing may be had when it is stated that he has sometimes landed as many as eight hundred passengers in one day. Last season both he and the Association reaped an exceptionally abundant harvest from Centennial visitors. He is very popular, but it is felt that it is a very arbitrary restriction upon the public to oblige it to go to Mount Vernon in a prescribed boat or not go at all. Evidences of a "ring" in the management of Mount Vernon affairs were so patent in the revelations made by Mrs. Briggs a few years ago as to cause the retirement of the resident regent; and suspicions that such influences still dominate its affairs make many people clamorous for the abatement of the transportation monopoly. Some of those now competing offer the Association 50 per cent. of all fares collected, for the exclusive privilege of the carrying trade.

From the report of the proceedings it appears that the states of New York, Maryland, Kansas, Connecticut and New Jersey, during the past year, have contributed in the neighborhood of $20,000 to the endowment fund and for other purposes, besides liberal contributions other than money. A detailed statement of the condition of the estate is promised at the close of the meeting.

The indifference of Governor Stone and minor officials of Mississippi over the cowardly Chisholm family murder and their determination to take no steps to secure the punishment of the murderers, has aroused a good deal of indignation here; and it has been rendered more intense and outspoken by the unprovoked assassination of Laws, the colored member of the Louisiana Legislature; and the President's reported purpose to notify Stone that he is expected to promptly move in the matter, is a leading subject of conversation among officials, about the hotels and on the streets this morning.

The sensational report that the postponement of the Extra Session was decided upon at the last moment—after the fourth of June had been agreed upon by the President and Cabinet—by the discovery of a conspiracy to push *quo warranto* proceedings by Democrats and disaffected Republicans, has been reiterated, but there has been but little excitement at any time over the matter, the majority dismissing the report as a sell, after recovering from their first surprise.

Frequent and protracted interviews between the President and SENATOR Blaine, within the past week, set the gossips' tongues wagging. Some of the press sleuth-hounds run the latter gentleman down and demanded to know their import. He rebuked the impertinence by assuring the interviewer that, though he saw no reason for abandoning the ground he took relative to South Carolina and Louisiana last March, he did not feel it incumbent on him to assail the President at every street corner for daring to entertain dissimilar views. It is understood that the superintending of some repairs now being made on his house here comprises all the political significance of his present visit, and that he has availed himself of the opportunity to urge Portland instead of Concord as the more accessible place for the pension agency resulting from the consolidation of those of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Secretary Sherman is reported to have been much annoyed by the persistent misrepresentation of his purposes. He says nothing new will be done without careful deliberation, and not in strict conformity with existing laws; and that when anything of importance has been decided upon the public will be duly notified. The main purpose seems now to be to effect as large a reduction of our debt as possible before the meeting of Congress, always having in view the resumption of specie payment at the time designated by law.

The government's representation at the Paris Exposition has been before the Cabinet, Mr. Evarts proposing the appointment of a provisional commission to make preliminary arrangements, and to make it permanent in case Congress makes the needed appropriation to a creditable display—about $300,000 being thought necessary—otherwise to drop the matter. No decision was reached.

The matter of issuing a proclamation of neutrality has also been discussed in Cabinet session, but it appeared the sense of those present to defer action for the present, the matter to be decided by future events in Europe.

The excitement over MacMahon's *coup d'etat* has subsided, all save Bourbons and Ultramontane adherents unsparingly condemning him and the reactionary conspirators.

The thermometer went down from 95 deg. last Saturday to 65 deg. yesterday, and overcoats are decidedly comfortable this morning. LOGAN.

Undesired Apologies.

The policy of the President toward the South has been so far misunderstood by several Northern journals, that would be offended if we called them anything less than Reform Republican papers, that they denounce, at first sight, as tricky and unreliable, the story of the murder of a colored Republican in Louisiana. One paper goes so far as to ridicule the occurrence, as of a piece with the Pinkston affair, which it considers as entirely apocryphal. It thinks that if Packard wishes to get his "case" favorably before the American people, he should have sent his *data* to some one else than General Butler, and regards the whole affair as a mere puff of wind, unworthy of, and that will not receive, the President's attention. This is just where time-serving reform journals will find themselves mistaken. The President has all along proclaimed his purpose to see that outrages and murders at the South be stopped, and that political murders should be punished. It was not a feature of his policy to give unreservedly up to the South, but to concede it local self-government, in return for assurances that equal and exact justice and protection should be given all parties. Mississippi had established its *status* before President Hayes came into power, and hence Governor Stone made no pledges to him; but Governor Nicholls did. The President now proposes that he shall live up to his pledges, and show that the concessions were not all to be from one side. The case of Chisholm is also to be looked after, and Governor Stone's attention directed to the affair. Just what course the President will pursue, in the event of the Governors of the two states under mention failing to do their duty, we are not prepared to say; but the outgivings from Washington are, that the government proposes to use its utmost power to compel justice in cases of murder, South.

Therefore, those who assume to do the President service, by belittling and ridiculing the murder of colored Republicans at the South, entirely mistake their calling. He neither asks nor wishes that kind of defense for his policy. He does not propose that life or property shall be any less secure at the South than they are North. Nor will he disregard any cases that may be reported. In that of the colored man, there is every indication, as yet, that it was purely a political murder. He had testified against the White Liners; had presided at a Republican meeting in his parish; and was a well-to-do, influential and active Republican. He is dead. That he was shot is not denied. To pooh-pooh such transactions, and deny in advance that there was any political reason for it, and assume that the President will take no cognizance of such events, may answer for Democratic journals, but not for those that pretend to be honest and decent. The President cannot afford to occupy such an attitude as these false friends would place him in. For him to pander without limit to the worst element in the Democratic party at the South, would be to destroy himself before the people of the North. His Southern policy is on trial at this very point. It was not believed that the conciliation he displayed would do away with political violence and murder at the South; but there are many—possibly a majority of Republicans, even—who have said, if he will supplement his conciliation with the enforcement of rigid justice in every case of political murder, he can be supported. The opportunity for this has come. To laugh down such occurrences as those in Mississippi and Louisiana would be to insult and outrage the sense of justice of the people at the North. We are gratified that the President does not propose to do this; and will be more gratified if in some way he will see that justice will be done.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

—Senator Blaine tells a correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* that the best advice he can give Republicans is to behave themselves. If that advice is obeyed the Democrat who yearns to see a split in the Republican party is doomed to disappointment.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Summer Song in the City.

BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

This is the time of fresh winds blowing,
And cuckoo calls, and hether-bells;
This is the time when streams are flowing
Down the green mist of dreamy dells:
Poesy, O Poesy,
Stay in London lanes with me.

In the deep valley spring winds hover,
Shaking the dew from their wild hair;
Beyond the cool shade of the lover,
The mower sweats with sleepy stare;
Color and sweet melody
Fill the forest greenery.

The mavis sings, "Young lover, lover,
Be quick, be quick—kiss sweet, kiss sweet;"
The young love breathes as sweet as clover;
The old love hangs like ripen'd wheat—
Misery, O Misery!
Dost thou listen? canst thou see?

The scent of summer floateth hither,
Into the dull streets' whitening blaze;
The white clouds part and eyes look thither,
From thirsty lanes and weary ways:
Charity, O Charity!
Scatter thy bright seed fearlessly.

Nor shady bowers, nor summer gold,
Pleasure the souls who lie so deep:
Only the beggar is less cold,
And feels a drowsier thirst for sleep:
Poesy, O Poesy!
Whisper sweet to such as he.

When with the grain all England quivers,
When nuts grow milky, wheat-ears burst—
When clearly sparkle all the rivers,
Ah, to be hungry and athirst!
Water and bread, O Charity,
Bring to poor humanity!

Dark is the poor one's hearth and lonely,
He would not learn, he would not know;
He craves the blessed wheat bread only,
Not the sweet light that makes it grow.
Fruit of the forbidden tree
Were but sour to misery!

Now all the days are rich with beauty,
And our angels roam elsewhere;
O Poesy, here lies thy duty,
In darker days or fouler air—
Poesy, O Poesy!
Fold thy wings and do not flee.

While all the plains are heavy laden,
And richer grows the ripening ear,
Pause in thy place, O heavenly Maiden!
Gather thy harvest with no fear,—
Let others wander free,
Say thou Amen to Charity!

He Never Told a Lie.

I saw him standing in the crowd—
A comely youth and fair!
There was a brightness in his eye,
A glory in his hair!
I saw his comrades gazing on him—
His comrades standing by—
I heard them whisper each to him:
"He never told a lie!"

I looked in wonder on that boy,
As he stood there so young,
To think that never an untruth
Was uttered by his tongue.
I thought of all the boys I'd known—
Myself among the fry—
And knew of none that one could say,
"He never told a lie!"

I gazed upon that youth with awe
That did enchain me long;
I had not seen a boy before
So perfect and so strong.
And with a something of regret
I wished that he was I,
So they might look at me and say,
"He never told a lie!"

I thought of questions very hard
For boys to answer right;
"How did you tear those pan'aloons!"
"My sou!-what caused the fight?"
"Who left the gate ajar last night?"
"Who bit the pumpkin pie!"
What boy could answer all of these,
And never tell a lie?

I proudly took him by the hand—
My words with praise were rife;
I blessed that boy who never told
A falsehood in his life;
I told him I was proud of him—
A fellow standing by
Informed me that *that* boy was dumb
Who never told a lie!

—*Boston Globe.*

News from the War.

Gaily the paper man
Touched his guitar
While he was reading the
News from the war.
Singing, "You bet your boots,"
Now here'll be fun;
We don't care who shoots,
War has begun.

He sang as he knew,
Six months before,
There'd have to be a Eu-
Ropean war
Now he was glad enough
That it had come,
And his heart laughed at the
Roll of the drum.

But when the Czar at last,
Arming his youth,
Sent Petrovlarisichravst
Over the Pruth;
When Ibraimrustchukus
Met Stockobielestt,
Sighed the newspaper man,
"Give us a rest."

No rest for Khalifat-
Irtschuskeamos-
Deripstefoalmat-
Pharistchigolas
Met in the field where
Guinevenorgoihe-
Wallahnoskwapchtinere-
Prstch, &c.

Our Story Teller.

An Old Game.

"Button! button! who's got the button?"

These words fell in hurried accents of vexation from the cherry-ripe lips of Miss Lucy Ware, and were accompanied by a fairy-like avalanche of fascinating screams. She was just about to step aboard the cars when she discovered her loss.

"Oh dear! It was on when I started. What can have become of it? I can never match it in the world!"

And she cast a look of consternation at the vacant place on her sacque, where there should have been a large agate button.

"Why don't you look around for it?" she demanded of her handsome cousin, Gerald Westworth, who was to see her safely started on her journey.

He elevated his eyebrows at her imperious tone, and scanned the ground at their feet.

"What are *you* looking at, Tom Shelly? You'd better go back to your greasy machine-shop, unless you can find my button!"

Tom Shelly lifted his hat, bowed low to conceal a shade of pain that passed across his face, and walked away. He had come to take a last look at the despotic little beauty before she passed from his vision, perhaps forever. She was the incarnation to him of all that was bright, winning, sprightly, and loveable; and after she was gone he would muse and dream about her, when she, perhaps, would bestow only an occasional, transient thought on him as an atom among her home reminiscences.

Just then the warning whistle sounded, and Miss Ware was compelled, sorely against her will, to submit to her loss, and proceed on her journey.

She waved her handkerchief, Gerald Wentworth waved his hat, and then the latter overtook Tom Shelly.

"She's a high-toned little piece, Shelly," he said.

"Who? Oh yes! Miss Ware. She is to be gone for a long time, I believe?"

"All winter."

Tom sighed. He looked at his rusty clothes, and contrasted them with the elegant suit of his companion.

"She's pretty proud, isn't she?"

"Proud as Lucifer's sister—if he had one," laughed Wentworth. "Though I don't know as I ought to say that. I think a good deal of her myself."

"You do?"

"Yes—she's my cousin, you know."

"She is very beautiful."

"And she knows it, too."

Tom was silent. He did not feel capable of maintaining his careless tone; so he looked straight ahead, and planted his heels on the pavement with vigor as he stepped.

"They say you're the best man in Dunning's machine shop, Shelly. How's that?"

"Curse the machine-shop and its grease and dirt!" exclaimed Shelly. "I wish I'd chosen some more genteel business."

"Well, it isn't as neat as it might be, to be sure. But still, when you get to the top it's all right. Look at Dunning—how he stands in the community. He began by kindling the fires, you know."

Here the two turned off in different directions. Their brief conversation passed from Wentworth's mind immediately; but Tom remembered it, dwelling and lingering on each word and turning it over in his mind. There was no torture so delightful to him as to hear Lucy Ware talked about, and to meditate on whatever concerned her in near or remote degree. He watched by stealth her smiles, and was angry with all the world because he could not resist the infatuation. For he ought to have dismissed her from his thoughts with contempt after she refused one night to go to a concert with him because he did not dress well enough. He was wounded and cut; but the circumstance did not bring common sense to his head. He sulked, and toiled, and hoped with a miserable, doubting hope, and pocketed his fifteen dollars a week, and was still an abject slave.

Miss Ware was going to New York to spend the winter with a wealthy aunt, and now he had her last words to think of—a command to go back to his greasy machine-shop.

When he left the shop that night it was to walk home with slow steps and a thoughtful face. Ruminations, in which there were gleams of sense, energy, and purpose, ran through his head.

He found supper waiting, and sat down opposite his mother with an absent, preoccupied look.

"Are you tired, Tom?"

"No, not particularly."

"I thought you looked so."

"Dunning began at the bottom, didn't he, mother? And why can't I work up to where he stands now? Yes, Wentworth was right; I'll do it!"

"Do what, Tom?"

"Oh, nothing—only I'm not going to stand at the lathe all my life—I can tell you that."

"Why, what's the matter, Tom? Aren't you doing very well now?"

"No. I'm nothing but a greasy, begrimed laborer. But I'll make my mark yet, or give up the ghost."

"Mercy! don't talk so. I thought you were very well satisfied."

"Satisfied!" contemptuously.

"It is wrong to murmur against one's lot. We ought to be thankful—

"Don't mention the word 'thankful' to me! Pardon me, mother, I don't mean to speak unkindly; but—well, there's going to be a change; that's all."

"You don't mean that you are going to leave Mr. Dunning?"

"No no."

"What was it about Mr. Wentworth?"

"Oh, I met him to-day"—Tom blushed—"and he reminded me of how Dunning began as a chore boy, and of the way he stands now. And I thought, why can't one do it as well as another? Why can't I do it?"

Tom looked at his mother in a defiant, argumentative way.

"I'm sure I don't know," she replied, slightly nonplussed. "But you shouldn't deceive yourself by building air-castles."

"I'll take care of that. But I've got an idea that I mean to work out. It may amount to nothing."

"What is it, Tom?"

"I can't tell you now. You know that brains sometimes make more money than hands. If I could only invent something."

"Mrs. Shelly shook her head doubtfully. "Inventors are generally hair-brained creatures."

"Not by a good deal! You ought to be ashamed to slander them. Think of what they have done for the world."

Tom left the table with his meal but half finished, and threw himself down on the couch. Putting his hand in his pocket it came in contact with something that sent a crimson flood to his face. He rose hastily and went up to his room. He lit a lamp, and smiled in exultation as he laid a small object on the table. It was Miss Lucy Ware's missing button. Yes, Tom had seen it when it dropped, picked it up, and resolved to keep it as a remembrancer of the tantalizing siren who had so bewitched him. Some time, perhaps, he would return it. He chuckled as he thought of her discomforture, and her blissful ignorance of who was the possessor of the lost trinket. Then the foolish fellow gazed at it long and earnestly, finally placing it in an inside pocket of his vest.

He went to a shelf on which was ranged a choice collection of scientific works, took one down, and commenced reading. But his thoughts refusing to concentrate themselves on the subject of the book, he finally flung it aside and went down stairs. He astonished his mother for the rest of the evening by being unusually gay and vivacious. He perpetrated fearful jokes, and both laughed until the tears ran down their cheeks, thus insuring a good night's rest.

But a change was coming. The next day Tom bought pencils, compasses, and drafting paper, and in the evening shut himself up in his room. This was repeated the next evening, and the next, and at the end of a week his mother learned to look no more for the pleasant hours they had been wont to spend together after tea. Tom grew pale, and his face assumed a thoughtful, resolute look. And soon he drew half of his two hundred dollars from the bank and fitted up a little workshop in a back chamber. Here the sound of filing and hammering was heard late into the hours of almost every evening. Tom was working out his idea, whatever it was; and it was plainly no child's play with him, but a game in which he had staked his all—a battle for life or death. His earnest face told this, always soberly meditative now, and scarcely ever relaxing into a smile. His mother noticed this; Mr. Dunning noticed it; his friends noticed it; but he discharged all his daily duties with rigid fidelity, and gave short answers to expressions of concern. And thus the winter passed.

One August day Mr. Dunning said:

"Shelly, you are entitled to a vacation, and you look as though you needed it. Go off for a couple of weeks. Your pay shall go on the same."

"I don't want it now, Sir. I'm all right."

"Ah, but I'm afraid you are not all right. You are pale and thin."

"I would prefer to work for the present," persisted Tom. "I may want a vacation before long. I'll ask for it when I do."

"All right. Don't be afraid to mention it. Only don't wait till the busy season."

For the next three weeks Tom stuck later than ever to his little workshop evenings, and often toiled there until the wee, small hours were tolled out by the lonely, solemn town clock.

At the end of that time he went to Mr. Dunning with bright, almost happy-looking eyes. Yet he had a jaded, exhausted air.

"Now, Sir, I want my vacation."

"Whew!" said Mr. Dunning. "We've just got in some big orders, you know."

"I can't help it, Sir. I must have a week."

"You *must*?"

"I am sorry, Sir; but rather than not have it I'd throw up my place."

"Why, what's the row, Shelly? Anything gone wrong?"

"No, Sir. I hope you will pardon my persistence, but can I go for a week?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. Dunning, reflectively, "I suppose so. You ought to have taken it in the summer, though. But since you ask for only a week, you shall have it."

That night Tom packed something very carefully in a small box, bade his mother good-bye, and started for Washington.

"Upon my word, Shelly, I did not know there was so much in you."

Tom Shelly and Mr. Dunning were closeted together in the latter's private office, with some papers spread out before them, and a small brass model of a machine standing on the desk.

"Well, Sir, since you approve of it, and think it likely to answer its purpose, suppose we talk business."

"Business?"

"Yes. You have capital, and I have the patent. There's money in the machine, but it will take money to bring it out."

"Very true."

"Well, your capital invested in these works is one hundred thousand dollars. I'll put in my invention at fifty thousand, and own one-third of the establishment."

"Ha! I should think you might!"

"Or, if you like, I will travel two months, and see how the thing is likely to take before we make any agreement."

"Don't you think you've got your ideas rather high on the matter?"

"Perhaps I have," answered Tom, coolly; "but I don't propose to go begging, and let others grow rich out of what I ought to have."

"Such things are all experiments—great risks."

"I know, Sir; but you see what it is and the need it supplies, and it is for you to say whether you will run the risk of taking hold of it."

Mr. Dunning paused and reflected. "I will look the matter over," he said at length, "and you may come here to-morrow evening."

This was as satisfactory as Tom could have expected, and so he withdrew.

When he went home he asked his mother (to whom he had confided naught of his plans) how she would like to live in Judge Graham's house on Main street.

"The Judge is going to Europe and wants to sell."

"What is that to us, Tom? We can't buy his house."

"Well, we may be able to some time."

"Some time! What a way you have of looking ahead, Tom!"

"It's better to look ahead than behind, I think."

Tom went up stairs, threw himself back in a chair, and took Lucy Ware's button out. He fingered the memento over and over, gazed on it, and finally pressed it to his lips stealthily, as if he feared some one might be looking. Then he wondered what Mr. Dunning's decision would be, and revolved in his mind all the contingencies of success or failure. He slept but little that night, for his whole future hung on the interview of twenty-four hours hence.

New Year's night! A silver wedding!

Mr. Dunning's mansion was thrown open and thronged with his friends. It was no stately affair. The children were there as well as the old folks, and the house was aglow with merriment and good cheer.

There were beautiful presents, smiling congratulations, and shaking hands; bright eyed girls, with dazzling dresses and shining white shoulders; dignified matrons in stately silks and diamonds; benignant fathers in glossy broadcloths and sober kids; elegant young men in swallow-tails and white vests; screaming children, with wild, delighted countenances; and the buzz and rustle and din and clatter of a crowd that had dismissed dull care for the nonce, and was bent on making a night of it.

Tom Shelly was there, and so was Lucy Ware. The former was surrounded by friends and new acquaintances eager to congratulate him on a recent important event—namely, his admission as partner with Mr. Dunning.

"Dunning & Shelly has a very respectable sound," said one.

"Accept my congratulations on your good fortune," said another.

"Well, Tom, your luck has come at last."

"You deserve your luck—every bit of it," were the words of an old friend.

Tom received all this with due grace and modesty. A few ventured to sound him to test his intelligence, but were speedily satisfied on that score. He was a thoughtful reader, and possessed a little stock of books that many of those around him would have done well to substitute for the unwholesome sweetmeats with which they were wont to regale their minds.

In the meantime Tom is soliloquizing mentally. He is growing restive, and longs to speak to Lucy Ware. But he wonders how she will receive him—whether his good fortune will make him more attractive to her. And if it does, and if certain hopes he has cherished are fulfilled, will it be he that wins her, or something else? Will it be a cash match or a love match? Or won't it be any match at all, and is such speculation idle? These were perplexing questions, and Tom found himself unable to consider them with that coolness of judgment he had resolved with himself to bring to bear on the matter.

At last Tom approached her, and as he drew near felt a choking thrill. She was just as beautiful as ever, and gave him a glance out of her liquid black eyes that rippled up from under the long lashes like a flood of sunlight.

But in spite of the wild canter into which his blood was fired, he bade her good evening, touched her gloved palm, and uttered some commonplace remark with very praiseworthy nonchalance.

Just then a set was forming to dance and one couple was wanting. Of course Tom asked Miss Ware for the honor, etc., and the two marched on the floor.

"You will allow me to express my pleasure at your new advancement, will you not?" she asked, in a tone in which, there was just a shade of tremulousness.

"Oh, certainly, if you take enough interest in me to feel any pleasure at it."

"Why, of course I do. I always feel interested in those deserving of success." Her tone was charmingly frank now.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said Tom, a little disappointed. The sparkle in Miss Ware's eyes dilated a little.

"Well, I got it by hard work," he said. "I went back to my greasy machine shop that time, as you bid me."

"What do you mean?"

"Have you forgotten about it? It was when you went to New York to visit your aunt. You lost your button at the depot, you know, and told me to go back to my greasy machine shop if I couldn't find it."

Miss Ware blushed scarlet. "Oh, do not speak of that. It was very rude in me. I supposed you had forgotten it. I was only in fun."

"But I wasn't." Tom's tone was rather stern, and Lucy looked up quickly. "I made a vow then."

"Oh dear! I hope I wasn't the means of your making a vow."

"Do you? And suppose you were—what then? Is there anything very alarming about making vows?"

"I don't know. They're so very seldom kept."

"Ah, but this one is partially fulfilled already, and will be entirely some time. That is, only one thing can prevent it."

Miss Lucy did not ask what that one thing was, but grew reserved, and during the rest of the quadrille did not look into Tom's face with her previous unembarrased freedom. The conversation had been carried on disjointedly during the pauses in the dancing. When the last figure was finished Miss Ware said:

"Oh dear, I am so tired of dancing! Let us walk in the other room, and see what the children are doing."

Her hand still rested on Tom's arm, and they made their way into another apartment, where a merry throng of boys and girls were partaking of the pleasures of that old and exciting game, "Button! button! who's got the button?"

"That's a good old game," said Lucy, glancing at the children.

"Button! button! who's got the button?" came in ringing tones from one of the players.

"I've got it!" exclaimed Tom.

"No, sir; I've got it myself!" shouted a merry, blue-eyed girl, betrayed into letting out her secret.

A little scene of confusion followed, and then the game went on.

Lucy Ware had looked up in surprise. "What made you say that?" she asked.

"Because it is true," he answered, looking at her with a mischievous twitch of the eye.

Miss Lucy looked puzzled.

"Do you want to see it?"

"Yes," she answered, with a doubtful look.

He reached in his pocket and held something out in his hand.

"Why," she exclaimed, in amazement, "that's mine! Where did you get it? It's the one I lost."

"I know it."

She blushed vividly, and was utterly mystified.

"Please explain," she said.

"Oh, there's not much to explain. I picked it up when you lost it that time."

"And why did you not give it to me?"

"I preferred to keep it. I took it to my greasy machine shop."

"Please don't!"

Tom laughed, and grew immediately serious again. He had to screw his courage up to the sticking point to utter the next words.

"I kept it because I loved you!" he whispered.

"Oh!" And Miss Lucy hid her face in her hands, while her heart beat violently.

"And I haven't got over it yet!" he said, boldly.

This was a very audacious remark and Tom had to take breath after it. Miss Ware also breathed audibly. But she did not spurn him with indignation—no, far from it. Tom finally said, in a voice a trifle unsteady:

"I made a vow that morning, part of which was to work my way out of that greasy machine shop. I've done it. The next part was to keep the button until its owner cared enough for it to—to—repay—to—that is, to give herself to me as a condition of its restoration."

Miss Ware looked into his face with swimming eyes, yet out of the depths of which still welled up a fountain of irrepressible roguery.

"But my sacque has gone out of fashion now, and the button will be of no use to me," she said.

Tom looked at her earnestly.

"And, besides, I think you ought to be willing to give more than a button for what you ask."

Tom flushed a little at this, but suddenly seized her hand and exclaimed with energy:

"I can give you the whole of an undivided heart—a life-long devotion—a love as unchanging and untiring as the sun that shines! Will that do?"

"I don't know but it will," came in a faint murmur.

And so the old, old game was played, and who shall say hearts did not win?

Josh Billings says: "The muwl is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with, and two more to kick with, and wears its wings on the side of its hed."

A clergyman, seeing a young man standing in the doorway of the church and looking hesitatingly about him, paused in the midst of his sermon and exclaimed: "Go out, young man. She is not here!"

Our New York Letter.

Royalty and Republicanism—A Bad Year for Carnivals—A Costly Fiasco—The Pageants and Ball—President Hayes' Visit—Ceremonies in Central Park—Incidents of his Stay—Grant's Foreign Tour—Rumors Regarding its Object—More Vanderbilt Suits—Local Happenings.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—To say that Folly ruled the metropolis on Tuesday last would be telling a sort of double-barrelled truth, so far as the carnival was concerned. The morning dawned as bright and balmy as ever upon the famed Mardi Gras of Naples, and everything was propitious for the holiday experiment which it was the advertised intention of the managers to firmly engraft upon the New York calander. Anticipation, toward the last, had spread like some infectious epidemic, till it had touched even the most incredulous of the scoffers and growlers. Probably a very small proportion only of the inhabitants had more than the vaguest idea of what a carnival is or should be, but all could understand the announcement of possessions, and everybody was on the streets to see what fun the day would develop. Very large numbers came in from the neighboring regions, and the crowd, all told, was immense. It has been since asserted that on but two previous occasions in the history of the city—namely, at the time of Lincoln's funeral, and on the Centennial Fourth of July—have there been such street assemblages.

But I believe I remarked above that Folly ruled the day, and so it did. Theoretically, the city was to be delivered over to that character, in the person of Rex, the king, who was to exercise dazzling and jovial sway for a few bright hours, amid a gorgeous retinue and a delighted populace. Practically, Folly seemed to have mistaken his position and taken possession of the heads of the managers of the festivities, which, I regret to say, "petered out" badly in consequence. The three features of the day were advertised to be a "Grand Day Pageant," a "Grand Evening Pageant," a "Grand Masked Ball" at night. Well, they all three came off and were all grand—fizzles. The former procession formed at the Battery, where it was joined and headed by the Rex and his courtiers, who came steaming up the bay from some point whither they had previously repaired, the better to carry out the illusion that they swooped down on us from some unknown realm of fancy.

Of this caravan I have little to say further than that it was almost entirely composed of advertising wagons of "butchers, bakers and candlestick makers," sprinkled with brewers and patent-right men. Decidedly the best display in the train, and, in fact, its redeeming feature, was an enormous wheeled platform, or "float," in the language of the carnival, prepared by the Pond's Extract Company. Towering upon this was a colossal pasteboard bottle, which, could it have been filled, would have held enough of the well-known remedy to cure the aches of a nation. In front of the bottle sat a young girl in white, resting in a fancy little boat drawn by swans, while at the corners reclined four of the most perfectly "made up" frogs that ever masqueraded. These "greenbacks" could open and shut their big mouths and roll their great gogle eyes in a most startling and froggish manner; and as the float sailed slowly up the sea of faces, tumultuous applause kept even pace with it. This the frogs arrogated entirely to themselves, bowing and kissing their webbed paws to the multitude with a mimic gravity that was quite irresistible. One or two other concerns made feeble attempts to embody something of the proper spirit of the day, but they didn't succeed.

The evening display, thanks to the incompetency of the managers, was not much better. The allegorical floats were mostly either passable or poor—largely the latter. There was no discipline or order either among the dramatis personæ or the miscellaneous crowd of vehicles and pedestrians which jostled and mingled with the regular procession. To add to the richness of the farce, no adequate provision of torches or other illumination had been made, and the sorry train dragged itself through its prescribed route amid melancholy darkness and the shouts of would-be spectators who called for candles to see the show by. The day and evening were bad enough in all conscience, but the ball, which wound up this melancholy celebration, was by far the broadest exhibition of imbecility of those who had it in charge. Gilmore's Garden had been covered with 30,000 square feet of dancing floor, two bands of music had been engaged, and vast quantities of champagne and other refreshments ordered. The failure that was made may be imagined from the fact that probably not over a thousand people were in the building at any one time, and those almost exclusively passive spectators. The half-dozen or so couples who ventured out into the desolate waste of floor, looked very much, to use a homely comparison, like flies in a pan of milk. This was continued till some time after midnight, when the unequal struggle

was given up and the Carnival stepped down and out.

But this is evidently a bad year for carnivals.

On the same day as the events above mentioned occurred the unveiling of the colossal statue of the poet Halleck, in Central Park, the ceremonies connected with which would in themselves have been sufficient to attract a respectable fraction of the swarms of humanity who had scanty luck in making a gala day of it down town. But the additional attraction of the presence of President Hayes and a portion of his Cabinet swelled the multitude in attendance to a number estimated at a quarter of a million. The popular curiosity to see the man who has been the subject of such hot contention was intense, and his appearance was greeted with tremendous cheering. The President made a very brief speech, appropriate to the occasion, and at its close pulled the rope holding the coverings of the bronze figure. Secretary Evarts was among the other speakers, and was heartily received.

On Monday evening occurred the grand annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Nearly three hundred guests were present, including the President, who made a short address. On Wednesday Mr. Hayes held a three hours public reception at the City Hall, in the course of which he was subjected to a prolonged infliction of the great American pump-handle operation, the prospect of which, I should think, would be enough to deter any sensible man from accepting the Presidency. He went through it, however, with Spartan heroism, and then devoted his time to visiting and an inspection of the city up to Thursday morning, when he returned to Washington. Mr. Hayes was accompanied on this trip by his wife and eldest son.

On the 16th ex-President Grant sailed for Europe, with several members of his family. The object of his tour is undoubtedly rest and relaxation after sixteen years of severe and varied public labors, though a report has been put in circulation to the effect that he has been approached by the Russian Government to take a prominent command in their army, with a promise of such enormous compensation as to induce him to consider the proposition. This rumor is of course merely sensational. It is worthy of notice in this connection, that everybody has a good word and a hearty "God-speed" for Mr. Grant, now that he has come down from the lofty pedestal which made him such a shining mark for criticism. Those journals even which were most bitter against him while in office now speak a friendly farewell, alluding to him only in terms of esteem and compliment.

On the 17th the Russian squadron, which has made so long a stay in our waters, weighed anchor and steamed down the harbor, amid thundering salutes from the guns of our ships and forts. As the fleet sailed under sealed orders, known only to the Admiral and the Grand Dukes, its destination is not exactly known, but it is most likely destined for active service in the Mediterranean.

The movements of mimic royalty and real republicanism has claimed so much attention this time that I can give but the briefest mention to the other events of the week. Among these was the departure for the other side of the water of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, who has suddenly broken away from stocks and railroads for a little rest and a long breath of salt air. He will be absent about a month, and on his return will take up the still vexed question of his father's will. His brother has just commenced suit against him for a million of dollars, and one of his sisters threatens similar proceedings. In addition to these and other troubles, Victoria C. Woodhull, who for some months has been remarkably quiet—for her, comes forward with a trumped up claim for $100,000 against the estate, the non-payment of which she says will result in a law suit, and some "terrible revelations." Really, somebody ought to suppress Victoria.

As foreshadowed in my letter of two weeks ago, the effect of the expiration of the last important patent on sewing machines has begun to make itself felt. The Weed Sewing Machine Company has come squarely and promptly down with the reduction in price which I predicted. To add to the prestige which this popular measure will give them, the company are bringing out at the same time a new machine, which will be in many respects superior to those which reaped the highest honors at the Centennial, and which is absolutely comical in its simplicity

Nothing now remains for the other companies but to fall into line behind the Weed, as they have had occasion to do a good many times before.

The Aquarium has just received another white whale, the fourth and the largest which it has brought to the city within a year. As the others have all died after a longer or shorter captivity, extraordinary efforts will be made to preserve the life of this costly captive.

Other amusements are drooping at the sudden approach of the summer season, which has held a hot hand over New York all the week. RADIX.

State Items.

—Meadville is to have an oil exchange.

—The suppression of the "social evil" is Wilkesbarre's chief concern.

—A little boy fell into a box of slacked lime at Pittsburgh last week and was fatally burned.

—Christopher Coar, a deaf and dumb lad, fell into a creek in Luzerne county a few days ago and was drowned.

—Easton has a curiosity in the shape of a full grown rat, whose fur is a light reddish yellow, excepting that on the breast which is white.

—A Lock Haven young lady wore a pair of gloves that had been cleansed with some inflammable fluid. They caught fire from a gas jet and she was seriously burned.

—Otto Leong, aged 9 years, and whose parents resident 2234 Hancock street, Phila., was crushed to death on Saturday afternoon by a large lump of ice, weighing 175 pounds, being jolted out of a wagon and falling on him.

—In Hartstown, Crawford county, A. J. Galbraith was killed, while engaged with others in taking down a barn. They were on top, removing some of the upper timber, when he missed his footing and fell to the basement crushing his skull.

—A number of the engineers concerned in the Reading railroad strike intend to go to Brazil, where situations have been obtained by them. The Baldwin locomotive works will ship nineteen engines to that country next month.

—The failure of Wm. H. Blumer & Co., of Allentown, has had the moral effect of closing all but three banking houses in that city, and the misery entailed on depositors is awful. Executors of estates will suffer especial loss, and the result will be the bankruptcy of many individuals.

—A dispatch from Chester, dated Saturday says: "John Roach to-day made a proposition to the citizens of Chester to build here the largest dry dock in the United States. He says if he is not aided by the capitalists here he will remove his immense ship building and engine works to Philadelphia."

—Mr. G. R. Messersmith, who was a bank cashier at Chambersburg at the time General Jeb Stuart raided upon the place, has written a letter to Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, who was one of the raiding party, thanking him for his kind and gentle treatment of his family, at the trying time when Chambersburg was in the hands of the confederates.

—Mrs. Multon, of Kittanning, mother of Judge Multon, is 104 years of age. An extraordinary circumstance has occurred to the lady within the last two years, her hair which for a long time had been pure white, has darkened gradually until it has nearly recovered its original color, and not only that, but all her mental faculties appear to have received a new impulse and she can read without the aid of glasses.

—A Wilkesbarre lamplighter, named Hill, whose clothes were well saturated with kerosene, and whose pockets were well supplied with matches, took fire the other afternoon from rubbing against something that ignited the matches. He was in a buggy at the time, but in putting himself out set fire to the wagon, and a conflagration became imminent, he and the wagon taking fire alternately for about an hour.

—Mrs. Susan Wagner, of McClure, Mifflin county, on a visit to a brother in the vicinity of Lilleyville, left her brother's house on foot, with a little boy for a companion or guide, to visit Mrs. Houser, her daughter, residing at the latter place. Before reaching her daughter's house she gave out from fatigue and sat down on a log, declaring her inability to proceed further, and died.

—At the execution of Patrick Quigley, for the murder of his wife, in December, 1875, which took place in Philadelphia, Sheriff Wright himself placed the white cap over the criminal's face, put the rope around his neck, and pulled away with his own hands the frail prop which separated him from time and eternity. Upon the gallows on which Quigley was hanged fifteen murderers have been executed since 1840.

—The barbers of Pittsburgh are just now revolving in their minds the question whether it would be best to lay aside the strop and razor on Sunday or continue the business and stand the chances of prosecution, which under the present condition of things are about 5 to 1 against them. They think the "scare" gotten up by their Allegheny City rivals will blow over, but if it doesn't, it will be "every man for himself."

—A peculiar scandal is now agitating Republican circles in Philadelphia, the facts of the case being that Benjamin McClurg, leader of the celebrated McClurg's band, is about to institute suit against the Republican state central committee for the recovery of $828 due his company for services during the campaign of 1875, when Governor Hartranft was re-elected. Professor Jackson, the pyrotechnist, has also an unpaid claim of some $2,300.

—The *Commonwealth* says: It is an interesting fact that poor Quigley was hung an hour and a half before the hour appointed for his execution, in order to give the distinguished gentlemen who composed the sheriff's jury an opportunity to participate in the parting spree with General Grant. After this hurried and irregular strangulation of the murder, they were driven to a convenient point on the river below the city, where they were taken up by the mayor's tug and conveyed to the Twilight in time for the feast. We understand that Mr. Quigley formally waived all legal or other objections to this curious proceeding.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—A very useful and interesting volume of 376 pages has just been issued by the old and well known advertising agency firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., of New York, entitled "Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertiser's Hand-Book for 1877." The preparation of the work has involved much careful labor, information having been sought from every city, town and village where even the smallest newspaper is published. The leading facts are given representing 8,574 separate publications, designating the political or other destinctive character, the frequency of issue, the names of publishers, etc., and showing how many of each edition (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.), are published in each State and Territory in the United States and Province in British America.

The book is elegantly printed from new type, and beside its mine of information, it contains portraits of leading New York journalists, and illustrations of the extensive offices where the publishers transact their business in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is sold at the low price of $1.00 per copy, and is certainly cheap at the price to any business man who does advertising, or to any person who is interested in the extent of the newspaper business in America.

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

P. B. WILSON. ROBT. MACFARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

House Furnishing Hardware,

Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a nea stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

TO PAINTERS.—Our PURE LEAD, manufactured by Armstrong & McKelvy surpasses all other Leads, in Quality for Whiteness, Covering Properties and Durability. We guarantee it Strictly Pure. Each keg warranted. Colors of all kinds prepared for Ready Use. Also, all kinds of Varnishes, Linseed, Neatsfoot, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equa to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a ll kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Beaver's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGER, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.
JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Propr.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n26-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.
Shortlidge & Co.
announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that
THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED
by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The
PRICE BEING THE LOWEST
makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-1-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!
Mrs. Susannah Shope,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them
Any Color to Suit the Owner.
SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.
Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.
UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand, Also coffins manufactured to order.
v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

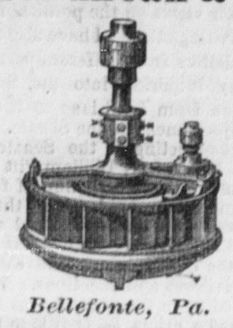
DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

PATENTS!
Free Reduced. Entire Cost $55.
Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
19 3m Washington, D. C.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,

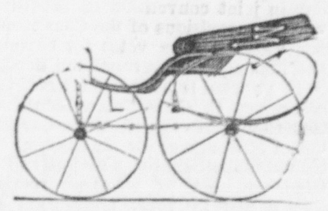


Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
v5n46a812-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,
MILESBURG.
MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
AND LUMBER WAGONS
Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near
CENTRAL CITY MILLS.
Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.
Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,
and satisfaction guaranteed.
Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.
Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m
E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,
PLUMBER,
GAS & STEAM FITTER.
We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-1y

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as
LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK
as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.
JAMES HARRIS & CO.
January 1, 1877.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face—purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!
Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits,

Never Failing Worm Syrup.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to cure Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JOHN H. MORRISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.
Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.
BELLEFONTE, April 3, 1877. 14-6m

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES
Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 13 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

PATENTS
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81otf

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condemnation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

THE Board of Directors of the Permanent Exhibition has decided not to open it on Sunday.

THE Legislature of Illinois has at last passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the monument to Stephen A. Douglass.

THE Lewistown *Gazette* publishes the following item :

Clinton county is now ready to supply the Democracy with all the candidates wanted for State officers on next fall's ticket. The Philadelphia *Times* (which has probably some axe to grind) suggests Hon. L. A. Mackey as Governor Hartranft's successor; for State Treasurer, Col. A. C. Noyes, of Westport, has a wide berth; Hon. C. A. Meyer, District Judge, is recommended by many of the leading country journals for the Supreme Bench, while Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, one of the veteran Democratic editors, is mentioned as a candidate for Auditor-General. Should any other candidates be wanted, Clearfield county can supply the demands.

It is evident that Clinton county Democracy aspire to hold the same relation officially to their party in this State that the Ohio Republicans hold *officially* to their party of the United States. The editor of the Clinton *Democrat* is left out on account of his front name being so cumbersome, the rank and file of his party not being able to comprehend it. Such an array of candidacy in Clinton is almost equal to Meekism in Centre county.

THE Democratic leaders in this State were gathered together in very considerable numbers in Philadelphia during the past week, and frequent consultations were held as to the policy to be pursued by them. They are hopeful, as usual, of carrying the State this fall. There is some diversity of opinion among them as to the course they shall pursue toward President Hayes. There are those that believe that to secure those imaginary voters whom McClure sometimes professes to represent as "reformers" in the interest of Democracy, it will be necessary to endorse the policy of the President toward the South and with respect to civil service reform. Others swear that if they are always to be catering to the whims and tastes of such fellows, who hold that to win it is only necessary not to be too much Democratic, the party may as well disband or go straight over to the Republicans. There was not a little swearing and drinking done, and there will be a good deal more of it before the party will allow "his fraudulency" to be endorsed for anything he has done or may do. But what is to become of that astute prediction of McClure's, that the people approve of the President's policy, but that the "reformers," to prove this, are going to elect the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania this fall? The thing is very much mixed, and between the hard-shells, the trimmers and the imaginary "reformers," there will be a lively time unless the Hayes endorsers back down before the meeting of the State Convention. But how the "reformers" can show that they approve of the President's policy by electing the Democratic ticket, unless the Democratic Convention shall endorse it, will be a confusing question for the "approvers." The attention of our hard-shell neighbor, the senior of the *Watchman*, is respectfully invited to this question. He is one of those who believes in standing up straight and winning on the sacred traditional principles of the Democratic party. Such rag-baby experiments as the Erie Convention resorted to, and the Greeley movement, were only expedients worthy of his supreme contempt.

Letter of Senator Morton to the Republican Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—Several weeks ago an open letter was addressed to me, written on behalf of more than 100 prominent Southern Republicans, stating their views on the political situation and inviting mine. I have also received many letters from different parts of the country inquiring into the Senatorial question from Louisiana as it stood at the adjournment of the Senate.

At the meeting of the Senate on the 5th of March last, William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana presented himself for membership upon credentials that some weeks before had been read and laid upon the table. A motion was made to refer the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was opposed upon the ground that Mr. Kellogg had a prima facie title to the seat, the certificate of his election being signed by S. B. Packard as Governor of Louisiana, under the great seal of the State; and, allowing that he had been duly elected by the Legislature, the question was whether the Senate would take notice that S. B. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. If he was, then the certificate gave Mr. Kellogg such a right as, under the general practice in the Senate, entitled him to take the seat, leaving the legality of his election to subsequent investigation. In argument it was shown by the journals of the Legislature that each house of the Legislature which elected Kellogg had a quorum of members, certified as such by the Returning Board. This Board was empowered by the laws of Louisiana to examine and count the vote, and determine who has been chosen members of the Legislature, and to transmit the determination to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was directed to make a list of the members returned as elected by the board, which he was to transmit to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of the former Legislature, and the Legislature was to be organized only by such persons as were named in the list furnished by the Secretary of State. A quorum of persons in each house thus certified as elected met on the day fixed by law, and organized each house of the Legislature, and the houses met the next day in joint convention in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and canvassed the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and declared S. B. Packard to have been elected Governor, and C. C. Antoine Lieutenant-Governor. Afterward, on the day fixed by act of Congress for the election of a United States Senator, a majority of the whole number of members returned elected met in joint convention and elected William Pitt Kellogg to the Senate for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1877.

On a motion to refer Kellogg's credentials to a committee, the Democratic members voted solidly in the affirmative, together with five Republicans, and it was adopted. The Committee on Privileges and Elections met soon afterward, and the Republican members united in a report that, *prima facie*, S. B. Packard was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, the Legislature was the lawful Legislature, and that William Pitt Kellogg had been elected in conformity to the act of Congress, and was entitled to be sworn in and take his seat. As a number of the members of the Senate were absent, and the subject would lead to a long debate, and there was general anxiety to adjourn, the report was not laid before the Senate. If the majority of the Senate shall at the next session be of the opinion that Kellogg was lawfully elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, he will be entitled to his seat, notwithstanding events that have since occurred. No subsequent breaking up of that Legislature, combination or agreement can affect his title or destroy the legality of what took place at that time. Though the very members who proclaimed the election of Packard and made that of Kellogg should subsequently declare that of Nicholls and take part in the election of Spofford, it is too clear for argument they could not take away the rights which had vested, or make that unlawful which had been before lawful. Unless Kellogg voluntarily withdraws, the Senate will have to decide the question of his election as it stood at the time of adjournment.

The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina have yielded to force. They have gone down before an armed minority, whose threats of future violence were guaranteed by a long train of bloody deeds in the past. I regret that the real character of the transaction should be obscured in the least by pretended investigations or negotiations. Stripped of all disguises and pretenses, the simple fact is that Packard and Chamberlain were not able to maintain themselves in authority, and the Government of the United States, in the exercise of its discretion, refused them its support. Then the Legislatures, finding themselves defenseless, fell to pieces, and from their ruins in part new Legislatures have been constituted, whose legality consists only in the fact that there is none to oppose them. The law and the rights of the majority have yielded to an armed, aggressive minority. The Democratic party in Louisiana, an undoubted minority, possessing most of the wealth, arms and military experience, were determined to govern, whatever it might cost in the way of life. Their threatened majority at the late election cost many lives and was the product of the most infamous and damning of crimes. The murders and crimes had been proved and the blood-stained majority set aside by lawful process. The Administration decided that such a case of insurrection and violence was not presented as authorized the National Government to interfere, and that the contending parties must be left to their own strength and resources. Assurances were given that the rights of all classes should be protected and the government administered for equal benefit to all. General promises of this kind amount to but little, especially when left to the voluntary execution of the party which believes that the colored man ought not to have political rights—even personal freedom—and who never has been considered a part of the people.

President Hayes was urged to give up Louisiana and South Carolina at once, and was told that it was only a question of time; that at the next election they would go as Mississippi, Alabama and other States had, and it would be better to give them up at once. However repulsive this argument, it was unfortunately too true. The same crimes and violence which had wrenched Mississippi and Alabama from the Republican party, and had so nearly captured Louisiana and South Carolina, would certainly succeed next time. This was an argument of expediency, not right and justice. President Hayes but accepted the situation as it was bequeathed to him on the 4th of March. The Republican governments of Louisiana and South Carolina could only be kept in place by the army. What might have been the result had President Grant promptly recognized the Packard and Chamberlain governments in January, and declared his purpose to sustain them by force, it is not now necessary to discuss. But he did not do so, and on the 4th of March, when Mr. Hayes came into power, he found these governments existing only in name, surrounded by enemies, living only from day to day by the presence and protection of United States troops.

HOPELESS TO USE THE ARMY.

Would it have been in the power of the President to maintain them by the army? A Democratic House of Representatives recently withheld appropriations for the support of the army on condition that it should not be used in the Southern States. It was clearly unconstitutional to put such condition to the bill, but it did, and was likely to do it again at the extra session thus made necessary. The majority of the House, made of Southern Democrats, late Confederates, and desperately in earnest, and Northern Democrats wholly subservient, thus threatened the existence of the army and had it in their power to destroy it. The question was, should the President yield to the inevitable or proceed only to inevitable defeat? There are, and have been for years, many Republicans in the North who have deprecated the use of the army to support Republican State governments in the South. The Republican majority in the Senate upon the Southern question is but nominal, if it existed at all. Five Republican Senators voted at the late Executive session against seating Kellogg, and to refer his credentials to a committee, thus refusing to recognize the Packard government; and a number of Republican Senators, sufficient when added to the Democratic members to constitute a majority, have steadily refused to recognize the Republican State Government in Louisiana since 1873 by voting against seating a Senator chosen by it. While in my judgment it was clearly the right of the President under the Constitution to recognize the Packard government and support it by military power, the undertaking would have been futile and the failure disastrous. With divided public opinion in his own party, and both houses of Congress against him, he would have failed in the end. The Democratic House has power to destroy the army entirely, and from my knowledge of the Senate, I am sure the Republican majority of that body could hardly be relied on to support him in such a course.

We have had so much talk about conciliation and fraternity that many well-meaning people in the North had come to believe that all that was necessary to secure tranquility and equal rights in the South was to withdraw the army, the Republicans to abandon the struggle, and commit the government to the white Democrats of those States. The professed yearning for peace and fraternity of the very men who planned the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been received with disgust, intensely nauseating to the people who understood the facts. The painful truth is that political murders in the South have ceased to be shocking and are readily justified by energetic talk about carpet-baggers, scalawags and radical thieves. Not a man has been punished for the butcheries at Hamburg, Ellenton, Colfax, Coushatta, Mechanics' Institute, Clinton, Vicksburg, or any other of the hundred slaughters of Republicans that might be named.

MR. HAYES'S WORK.

I do not believe that President Hayes intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity, in his individual purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country. The language of his inaugural was strong and beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the foundation of the Republican party left nothing to be added or desired. He began the conduct of national affairs under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. The minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, while all were agreed that something should be done, that things could not long go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undaunted courage. Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe he will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles and the maintenance of the Republican organization, by placing the political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not execute themselves. They require a party to do that. Organization in politics is as necessary as in war. Great numbers of the same way of thinking but acting without concert are as helpless as an unorganized multitude in the presence of a disciplined army. I present the Republican party as a grand and indispensable instrumentality for carrying into operation the true principles of government and human rights.

We hear it said that the Republican system of reconstruction is a failure. The only sense in which it has failed is that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations; by terrorism and proscriptions, the most wicked and cruel of the age; and if the Democratic assurance to President Hayes, in Louisiana and elsewhere, of protection and equal rights, are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure, but a grand success extorted from its enemies. The great features of reconstruction are the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, establishing the equal civil and political rights of all men, and the statutes enacted for their enforcement. So far as these have failed reconstruction is a failure. So far as they succeed reconstruction is a success.

PURPOSES OF THE SOUTH.

Let it be understood that the great purpose now of the Southern people is to recover from the losses inflicted by the rebellion. They do not now think of leaving the Union. They are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but are with intense earnestnes revolving plans for recovering from their great losses. For this purpose they will support the Democratic party North as long as it is subservient to their policy, notwithstanding their ill-suppressed resentment for its influence in getting them into a rebellion, and its sneaking and cowardly course while it lasted. We are told that they are quiet in those states where the Democratic rule is established. Very likely. When they have gained the complete power, and the Republican party has ceased to struggle, there will be no inducement to shoot men because of their politics. There will be peace when there is abject submission. Let the recent massacre in Mississippi, which has made the Modoc comparatively respectable, answer. Peace which is obtained by stamping a political party out of existence is not the harbinger of prosperity and happiness. The large body of the white people who engaged in the rebellion are firmly united in favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them, and oppose to the bitter end the party that opposes them. Among these is the payment for rebel property taken or destroyed by our armies. When Mr. Tilden wrote his letter, just before the election, against these claims, he lost his hold upon the South, and was made to feel it in the late struggle in Congress. No Democratic candidate will repeat his blunder. Although Southern Democrats voted for him after he wrote the letter, it froze the current of their sympathies, and had more to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the counting of the vote than any other cause. It greatly reconciled them to the loss of Tilden. In the late House the dividing line between rebel and loyal claims was ignored, and in a single Democratic administration would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims, the distinction in rebel and minor debt will be obliterated and lost. Slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step, already more rapid, until the public mind has been demoralized. The rebellion has ceased to be a crime, scarcely a mistake. The complete restoration of the fraternity will demand the abolition of all distinctions in law between loyalty and treason.

SOUTHERN VIOLENCE

The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican organization to take up a new one with new title, into which old Confederates may enter without wounding their susceptibilities, would be criminal if it were not supremely silly. The proposition that the party which saved the nation, and which embodies in its creed the mortal principles on which it must live (if live it does), and which has a record the most glorious in the annals of human organizations, shall commit suicide as an act of conciliation to the late enemies of the Republic silences comment by its audacity. We are but realizing what has been visibly coming for several years—from 1868. It has been apparent that the Republican party of the South should be overthrown by force if it could not be done otherwise. The opening scenes of carnage in that year, in which more than 2,000 Republicans were killed and wounded in Louisiana alone, were but a prelude to the campaign of violence which ended in the bloody field of last year. The destruction of the Republican party would make the Democratic party supreme and fasten upon the country its odious policy and principles. The men who directed the bloody crusades in the South for the last ten years that have now culminated in a final victory in South Carolina and Louisiana are still living and have lost none of their power. The men who within several years have wielded the Democratic party in solid column North and South against the Fifteenth Amendment are still in the ascendant. Is any man weak enough to believe they or a majority of them have been soundly converted and are honest advocates of the equal rights of men? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and that if Tilden had been elected President, within his term of four years the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments would have been substantially overthrown. In most of the Southern States this would have been accompanied by the methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States and is altogether possible for that exquisite potential genius which can extract a Democratic majority of 60,000 from a Republican majority of 30,000.

No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity, to be honorable and durable, must be based upon concession of equal civil and political rights, peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. If the men who held the colored people in bondage, and who at every step since the war and until yesterday fought against equal rights and the constitutional amendments, are to-day regenerated, and will now administer the great principles asserted by the Republican party, and placed by it in the Constitution and laws, it is a consummation devoutedly to be wished. Such a frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and desirable of all political conditions—the grand result which every patriot has at heart, but if I do not believe in this sudden conversion I ought not to be considered incredulous and prejudical; and if about this I am wrong, and if the Republican party have by their efforts and discipline subdued the very hearts of the Democracy of the South how can we sufficiently comprehend and magnify the achievement? In Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, a part of Missouri, and Middle and Western Tennessee, free suffrage exists chiefly in name. Georgia, in which there is not a difference of 8,000 votes between the parties, gave Tilden a majority of 81,000. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississippi, with a Republican majority of 30,000 was made to return a Democratic majority of 60,000. In four counties, containing 50,000 Republican votes, seven Republican votes were polled, which were admitted just to show that Republicans could vote. Alabama, with a clear Republican majority of 10,000, was made to return a Democratic majority of 3,500. In Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas, approximate results were produced by like processes.

It is folly to allege that in these states there were liberty, protection, and equal rights. The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committees establishes the fact that the liberty enjoyed by Republicans, both white and black, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals, and denied the protection of the laws. Peace and commercial prosperity based upon such conditions are hollow and worthless, and are but another form of barter of rights for gold. The quiet was that of strangulation and paralysis, and audacious falsehood at last grows weary that such results were any thing but crimes. If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana, with a like majority of 15,000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every part. If, on the contrary, Republicans in those states, white and black, shall be protected in person, property, and freedom of speech, action and occupation, I shall be first to acknowledge the grand result. I will ignore the past, let bygones be bygones, accept the new conditions with joy, and believe that the rebellion was not suppressed in vain.

REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE NEEDED.

It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes. The Republican party South, with all its errors, waged a noble contest for right, and the courage of self-sacrifice displayed by its members are embalmed in history. The warmest sympathies of the Republicans of the North attend those of the South in their desolate and undone condition, with the earnest hope that the dark overhanging cloud may have a silver lining, and that there may be a day of speedy resurrection. By the voluntary withdrawal of the army the South has been placed on her good behavior. Following their campaigns for political power they have been treated with magnanimity, and should they fail to protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conservative Republicans will see there is no security but to preserve the Government in the hands of the Republican party. As the Democracy have acquired a solid South by force, the Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that they can endure no divisions that will endanger their success. Should the North by unhappy discords be divided, and thus fall a prey to the solid Confederate South, the rebellion will have been in vain, the fruits of the war will be lost, and our last condition worse than the first.

O. P. MORTON.

Personal Intelligence.

It is again announced that Jeff Davis is writing the memoirs of his life. Many people in this part of the world would prefer to read his obituary.

Gen. Woodford will find himself in a friendly atmosphere when he gives his oration at the coming commencement of the Mississippi State University. It was the students themselves who selected him for orator.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens stood the journey home from Washington to Crawfordsville, Ga., remarkably well. He was considerably fatigued by travel, but is apparently in better condition than when he left home last winter, and says he now feels quite as well as he did then.

The 167th anniversary of the death of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was observed in several churches in Newton, Mass., on Sunday. His first sermon to the Indians was preached at Nonantum, in Newton, October 24th, 1646. In 1674 he had 1,100 praying Indians and 25 native preachers.

The Gettysburg papers are recalling the fact that President Hayes' Secretary of War is descended from one of the earliest settlers of that county. His ancestors, however, removed (at about the stage of grandfather) to North Carolina, thence to Tennessee, and thence to Iowa. They expect the Secretary to visit Gettysburg on Decoration Day.

"Survival of the Fittest."

The ingenious doctrine propounded by Mr. Darwin, the tireless investigator of nature and her laws, is as applicable in determining the fate of medicines as in that of animal species. Every year new remedies are brought before the public, and are soon completely discarded as their sale rapidly decreases. Only those medicines which are best suited to the people's wants survive the first test. If they "are tried, and found wanting" in the merits which they are claimed to possess, no amount of advertising will make them popular. Of all the remedies ever introduced to the public, none are so popular as Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Their sale has steadily increased each year, and wholesale druggists assert that the present demand for them is greater than ever before. If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is alterative, or blood-cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

NAUGHT CAN compare with Glenn's Sulphur Soap as a remedy for eruptions, pimples, old sores and roughness of the skin. It is also a powerful disinfectant of impregnated linen or clothing and should be freely used in the sick room. Depot, Crittenton's, 7 Sixth Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. 22 4w

"MAMA, I have sich pains in my little breast, gime some Shriner's Cough Syrup, it always stops my cough, then I go to sleep."

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
VENETIAN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
INGRAIN CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
DAMASK CARPETS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
IN GREAT VARIETY
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
OIL CLOTHS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

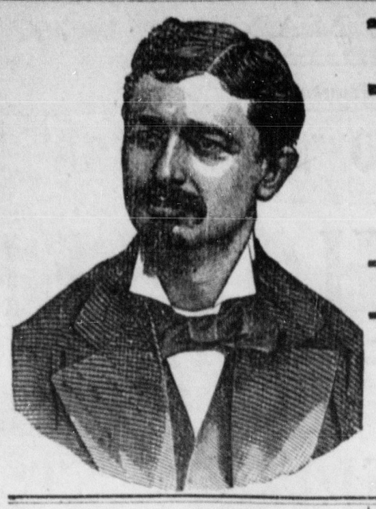
WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will will afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.



REMOVAL IN SIXTY DAYS.

In consequence of a largely increasing business and to make room for still heavier stocks of merchandise, I have been compelled to *ENLARGE AND IMPROVE MY STORE*, the Eagle Clothing Hall, Allegheny Street, and for that purpose will remove, about the middle of July, one door below the old stand. During the next sixty days, therefore, I will offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS,

having determined to close out, as nearly as possible during that time, my present stock at ruinously low prices, preparatory to placing in the Newly-repaired Hall, when I shall return to it, an assortment of New Goods not equaled in Quantity, Quality, Cheapness, and Variety outside of Philadelphia. Call at once for extra bargains.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Hon. John A. Lemon.

In presenting the name of Hon. John A. Lemon to the approaching State Convention for the nomination of Auditor-General, the Republican party of Blair county fully realize the great importance of presenting an unexceptionable ticket in the coming campaign and one around which all the elements of the party will rally with the old-time enthusiasm of 1860 and 1864. The occasion demands that our strongest and most popular men only shall be made leaders this year—men whose popularity is with the masses; men whose strength is with the element who care not for office; men who are in sympathy with the laboring men of the country.

In Colonel Lemon is combined in a great degree all the elements of a strong candidate—honesty, integrity, capability, popularity, location. Called to a seat in the State Senate by the unanimous vote of his district, and twice re-elected by a majority of a thousand more than any other candidate could command, his strength is conceded throughout the entire commonwealth. His record as a Senator is without stain, and has been consistent in devotion to the interests of the laboring classes of his district and of the commonwealth at large. Reared among the sons of toil, his warmest sympathies have ever been with those who toil, and his greatest pleasure in assisting, whenever and wherever he can, the poor and the needy. Few men have more warm, devoted, earnest friends than he; fewer still have as few enemies.

While his nomination would be a strong one personally, it would be strong geographically. In the heart of the mineral and lumber region, the interior of the state has a claim to such recognition as the nomination for Auditor-General would confer. Location cannot safely be disregarded in a contest which may be close, and which this year may be uncertain. Success, we feel assured, must be deserved, and we can best deserve it by nominating our strongest candidates. With Colonel Lemon as one and the others judicious'y chosen, half the battle will be fought.—*Blair Radical.*

Judge Sterrett.

An effort is being made by a few disreputable politicians, says the Beaver *Argus and Radical*, to create an impression that there is opposition to the nomination of Judge Sterrett for the Supreme Bench. There is not one of the hypocrites engaged in this dirty business who does not know that there is not a Republican in the state who does not earnestly favor his nomination, and also that there will not be a single vote against him in the Republican State Convention. Judge Sterrett honors the party by consenting to be its candidate, and his name on the ticket will unite all the elements and give assurance of victory in November. The intimation of opposition to his nomination, made for sinister and base purposes, is an outrage upon him and upon the party to which he belongs. It is only additional evidence of the littleness and meanness of those who are striving to gain position in the party by misrepresentation and abuse of Senator Cameron. The Republican party of Pennsylvania long since learned that the Camerons were able and trustworthy party leaders. They can be trusted on all party questions, and they maintain their power by avoiding the blunders of their enemies and retaining the confidence of the Republican masses. The defeat of Judge Sterrett would be a blunder that only their enemies could be guilty of, and hence its ridiculousness. They not only never contemplated such an act of folly, but on the contrary are the warm admirers and friends of our distinguished candidate for Supreme Judge. When their enemies in the Republican party secure a leader possessing the ability and fidelity of either of the Camerons they may be able to make some headway against them in Pennsylvania, but not until then. The effort to induce the friends of Judge Sterrett to take the field against the Camerons has proved a miserable failure, and men are only wondering now what falsehood and folly is to follow.—*Blair Radical.*

A lady in San Francisco recently had a visit from her sister, who was rich and wore diamonds. While the guests were preparing to go out one morning she laid on the bureau of her room a purse containing a splendid diamond pin and a good deal of gold, and when she had tied her bonnet-strings in an adjoining room, looked for the purse and could not find it. The two ladies, assisted by a servant, made a thorough search, swept the house, moved the furniture, and rummaged in every direction without avail. At midnight the lady of the house was awakened by the entrance of her sister, who was acting in the most singular manner and asking for writing materials. A pencil was given to her, and she immediately covered a sheet of paper with scrawls which were hardly decipherable. She soon lapsed into her normal condition, and the two ladies set to work to decipher the writing. One sentence was repeated several times. It was this: "She has hid it under the stool." They decided that "she" meant the servant, and proceeding to the door they knocked for admittance. The girl unlocked the door and was told that she must dress and assist them in a further search for the pin. At the foot of the bed stood a covered stool, the cover reaching to the floor. Highly excited, the ladies rushed to it, tipped it over, and there lay the lost purse. The servant turned, ran down stairs, unlocked the door, and rushed into the street. The lady who had the dream and wrote the blind hand is not a spiritualist. She is a blue Presbyterian.—[New York Tribune.

—We would like to believe it true—that dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, that Secretary Evarts is about giving Governor Stone, of Mississippi, some intimation that the murder of citizens by Democratic mobs will not be tolerated. True, or not, it is time to have a stop put to the assassination of Republicans in the South, or rather in the state of Mississippi, which appears to have the unenviable reputation of shooting men and women whenever they happen to disagree with the ruffians who infest her borders. Mr. Evarts is a positive man and the President is no less positive, and if they promptly act in the matter there is good reason to presume that these outrages will cease. Laxity will breed contempt of authority. If Governor Stone cannot protect the people of Mississippi who differ in opinion from his own political supporters it becomes the duty of the government to interfere. Judge Chisholm and his family have fallen victims to the mob, and yet Stone declines to investigate into the outrage, thinking it best not to "stir up the matter." A pretty Governor, truly. A hint from Secretary Evarts might bring him to his senses, and let him have it at the earliest moment.—*North American.*

Pettengill's Newspaper Directory.

Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand Book for 1877, just issued by S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well known advertising agents of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, shows, in compact and convenient form, the facts concerning the newspaper press of the United States and Canadas. There are reported in it a total of 8,574 publications, omitting those of which there is a doubt as to their existence. Of these, 8,119 are issued in the United States and Territories, and 455 in British America. There are 795 dailies, 79 tri-606 weeklies, 125 semi-weeklies, 6,weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 16 bi-monthlies, and 60 quarterlies. New England has 711 periodicals; the Middle States, 1,998; the Western States and Territories, 3,574; the Pacific States and Territories, 367; and the Southern States, 1,469.

The book contains 376 pages, showing the number of dailies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, weeklies, semi monthlies, monthlies, bi-monthlies, and quarterlies in each state, territory and province, and comprises the following lists:

1. A complete list of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and the Provinces of British America, with the frequency and days of issue, the politics or other distinctive features, the names of the publishers, and, in most cases, a statement of the amount of circulation. To this is added much valuable information as to the peculiar advantages which the paper or periodical offers to the subscriber or the advertiser, the characteristics of the locality in which it is published and circulated, and such other matter as will aid the business man in determining what publications will be of most service to him in the prosecution or extension of his business.

2. A list of the newspapers of the United States and Territories, arranged by counties, so that, at a glance, the publications covering any given section of any state may be determined upon.

3. A list of the daily papers of the United States and Canadas, showing whether they are issued morning or evening, whether or not they have a weekly edition, and distinguishing those having a circulation of 5,000 or over, each issue.

4. A list of weekly newspapers having a circulation of 5,000 and over, each issue.

5. A list of weekly religious newspapers published in the English language, which take advertising, noting the denominational character of each.

6. A list of periodicals devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, &c.

It will be seen that Pettengill's Newspaper Directory contains just what a judicious advertiser wants to know as to the best mediums for promoting the success of his business plans, while the seeker for the best newspaper for the family or for any especial kind of information finds here a guide which will save him much time and labor.

The book gives all necessary facts respecting 8,574 seperate publications, which facts have been collated at great labor and expense. The Directory will be sent *postpaid* to any address for the exceedingly low price of ONE DOLLAR per copy.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending May 22, 1877, and each dated June 5, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

C Brown, Paint Composition, Meadville
J Davis, Brush for Cleaning Boiler Flues, Sewickley
R Driks, Mower, Marlborough
A Foster, jr. Pipe Joints, Pittsburgh
J Reese, Rolling and Straightening Cylindrical Bars or Tubs, Pittsburgh
H Campbell, Oil Can Spout, Allegheny
A Nellis, Fence Barb, Pittsburgh
C Mote, Beadstead, Renovo
J & S Blood, Making Kits and Buckets, Athens
W Buttler, & J Zweidinger, Shuttler Worker, Pittsburgh
J Dittnar, Dip-pipes for Gas Apparatus, Willsport
S Gilkinson, & D Eberhart, Steam Engine Bury
W Griscom, Apple Parer, Reading
R Kernoskan, Steam Radiator, Titusville
L Rogers, Sucker Rod, Pittsburgh
E Row, Fire Escape, Indiana
S Von Syckel, Continuous Distillation, Titusville

STATE COLLEGE HOTEL,

CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

TROUT FISHING.
MOUNTAIN AIR.
GOOD ROADS
FINE SCENERY.

Hotel all that could be desired for health and comfort. Board, $6 per week. Horse and carriage hire reasonable. 22-3t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, late of James Pheasant, deceased, to-wit: A tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian Bowers, James Antes, James Turner, and others, containing about Twelve and one-half acres, or thereabouts, about eight acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance covered with good sapling timber. Thereon erected a Dwelling House, Stable, and other Outbuildings. Good Orchard, and two good Springs.

TERMS—One-half in cash upon confirmation of the sale, and balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A rare opportunity is offered of securing a valuable property upon easy terms.

J. K. LEATHERS,
Administrator of James Pheasant, dec'd.
Mountain Eagle, Pa., May 29, 1877. 22 3t

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel Bechdel, late of Liberty township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BECHDEL.
Howard, May 1, 1877. 1816 Adminis'r.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals for repairing the Karthaus Bridge will be received by the Commissioners of Centre and Clearfield counties, until June 2 at 12 o'clock M. Specifications to be seen at the Commissioners' offices at Bellefonte, Centre County, and Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids.

J. N. HALL, | CLARK BROWN,
ANDREW GREGG, | T. A. McGHEE,
H. A. MINGLE, | H. HOOVER,
Comm'rs Centre Co. | Comm'rs Clearfield Co.
19-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriers Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold, on Friday, the 1st day of June, A. D., 1877, 2 o'clock P. M., at Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., the following described real estate:

One ¼-lot of ground with a two story frame house and stable thereon erected, adjoining F. P. Richards, on Ridge street, Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.; also—

One lot of ground with a two-story frame house thereon erected, adjoining Martin Laughlin's property, and extending from Lamb to Linn street.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth on confirmation of sale and the remainder in one year thereafter, secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN HOFFER,
Guardian of J. M. Ward, minor child of Mrs. Ruth Ward, deceased, late of Bellefonte, Pa.
CHAS. L. WARD.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Att'y. 20-tf

PRINTERS, LOOK HERE!—ASSIGNEES SALE.—There will be sold at the office of the Bellefonte Press Company at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., one Campbell Press, one Universal Press, a large font Long Primer, (nearly new) a font of Bourgeois (nearly new), one font of Bourgeois (old), one font of Brevier (nearly new), one font of Nonpariel (old), some sixty fonts of display type, one proof press, one paper cutter, table shears, standing presses, four composing stones, stands, galleys, leads, rules (plain and dotted), column rules—together with everything found in a first-class book and job office. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES L. SOMMERVILLE,
Assignee of Alfred Nicholls, The Bellefonte Press Company. 21-3t

THE BOOKS OF THE MILESBURG BUILDing and Loan Association are now opened to receive subscriptions in the second series, to begin as soon as one hundred shares of stock or over shall have been subscribed.
21-4t FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different Boroughs and Townships as follows:

Patton township, Monday, May 21, 1877.
Half Moon township, Tuesday, May 22.
Ferguson township, at Pine Grove Mills, Wednesday, May 23.
Harris township, Thursday, May 24.
College township, Friday, May 25.
Potter twp., at Centre Hall, Saturday, May 26.
Gregg township, Monday, May 28.
Penn township, Tuesday, May 29.
Haines township, Wednesday, May 30.
Miles township, Thursday, May 31.
Walker township, Friday, June 1.
Marion township, Saturday, June 2.
Liberty township, Tuesday, June 5.
Howard and Howard borough, Wednesday, June 6.
Curtin township, Thursday, June 7.
Boggs township, Friday, June 8.
Milesburg borough, Saturday, June 9.
Union and Unionville bor., Monday, June 11.
Huston township, Tuesday, June 12.
Worth township, Wednesday, June 13.
Taylor township, at the house of John Copenhaver, Thursday, June 14.
Rush township, Friday, June 15.
Philipsburg borough, Saturday, June 16.
Burnside township, Monday, June 18.
Snow Shoe township, Tuesday, June 19.
Benner township, Wednesday, June 20.
Spring township, Thursday, June 21.
Bellefonte borough, Friday, June 22.

From 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessors with their assistants are required to be present and have their assessments there.

J. N. HALL, | Commissioners.
ANDREW GREGG, | Commissioners.
H. A. MINGLE, | Commissioners.
20-3t

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle creek at Howard will be received by the County Commissioners until June 22, M. Specifications to be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. N. HALL, | Comm'rs.
ANDREW GREGG, | Comm'rs.
H. A. MINGLE, | Comm'rs.
H. BECK, Clerk. 21-4t

New Advertisements.

RESULTS.

Then & Now!

Four months ago, upon introducing the *cash* system, and finding myself able to purchase goods at figures far below former rates, I determined to reduce prices on all articles in our line, and to give the public the benefit of the universal decline in the Eastern markets. Below will be found an interesting comparison between the old and new rates, and the few articles here selected from many others, will show at a glance the advantage accruing to the public from the Cash System:

THEN.	NOW.
20c. qr.....Note Paper,.....	5 to 7 and 10c. qr.
15c. pack.....Envelopes,.....	5 to 8c. pack.
15 to 20c. ea.....Mottoes,.....	4c.
$1.25 to 1.50.....Motto Frames,.....	27 to 37c.
5 to 6c.....Pins,.....	2c. paper.
50 to 75c.....8 x 10 Frames,.....	25 to 30c.
80c. pr. lb.....Choice Caramels,.....	40c. pr. lb.

All Miscellaneous Books reduced 25 per cent.
All Gold Pens and Pencils reduced 30 per cent.
Pocket Books reduced one-half.

5c.....Toilet Soap,.....	2½c.
15c.....Perforated Board,.....	8c.
25c.....Fancy Box Paper,.....	15.

Hair Pins reduced to 1½c. a dozen.
All Toys reduced one-half.
Children's Round Combs reduced to 3 and 5cts.

Will any person be so unreasonable as to find fault with the prices given below!

280 Pins (in one paper) for.....	2 cts.
2 cakes Toilet Soap.....	5 cts.
1 pair Garters, with steel buckle.....	7 cts.
Mottoes.....	4 cts.
Motto Frames, all walnut, varnished, with glass and back complete.....	27 cts.
2 doz. Hair Pins for.....	3 cts.
Pocket Books, with nickel rim.....	12 cts.
Note Paper.....	5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes.....	4, 5 and 8c. pack.
Tooth Brushes.....	13 cts.
Children's Round Combs.....	3 and 5 cts.
Rubber Fine Combs.....	6 and 8 cts.

And many other goods at prices equally low.

Parties accustomed to dealing in these goods will see that this list is correct.

STORE REXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

JAMES WELCH,
21 Bellefonte, Pa.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

FAIRBANKS.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Milet's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Starch

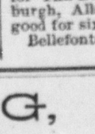
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

TUSCARORA SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.



A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to C. F. KOLBE, A. M., Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

New Advertisements.

6 New pieces of sheet music, retails for $1 75 sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. 21 4t

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 21-4t

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. **Farms.**
21 4w J. F. MANCRA, Dover, Del.

LIFE AND HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT.

Dr. Pancoast's great work is **Now Ready for AGENTS.** The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO.,
21-4w. 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Read This!

A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.

TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.

sold at lower prices than the same qualties can be bought at any other house in this country All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for **selling standard goods at low prices,** (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity, that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the **Lowest wholesale trade prices,** when a **Club** is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to **collect on delivery.** All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 21-4w
Stiner's New York & China Tea Co.

M. H. MOSES & CO, PRO'RS.
77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

$200,000 WORTH
Of GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

For $1 we will send, as below, all WARRANTED GOLD PLATED. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, inlaid with gold, 1 elegant Ring marked "Friendship," Amethyst Stone Scarf Ring inlaid with gold, 1 splendid Silvered Hat Pin, 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold, 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented, 1 set handsome Rose-bud Ear Drops, 1 Gent's elegant Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, inlaid with gold, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1, or any eight pieces you choose for fifty cents. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be retailed for $10. F. STOCKMAN, 32 Dey St., New York.

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—"N. Y. Day Book," Dec. 16, 1876. 19tf

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lorimers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. The genuine has our name on bottom of wrappers.

9 22 1ycow

THE BLACK HILLS!

By H. N. Maguire, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of gold and silver prospects, Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' Adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations and one map. Price **only 10cts.** Sold by ALL NEWSDEALERS, or sent post-paid for 12c., by DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill. 19-4t

A Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the POTATO BUG, CURRANT WORMS and other INSECTS

OUR PEST TRADE MARK. POISON.

Unlike PARIS GREEN it dissolves and is sprinkled. Sure death. No danger to plants. Costs 25 cents an acre. Sample mailed for 30 cents (1-4 lb for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discounts

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. 66 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

For Sale by D. I. JOHNSON, State College 22 3m

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Par Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Potato Culture.

We clip from the New York *Tribune* the following hints in regard to the culture of potatoes.

The seed should be cut more than two or three days previous to planting, and as the potatoes are cut, the pieces should be spread about a foot deep on the barn floor and plaster thrown over them, then by turning with a shovel occasionally they will keep sound and fresh until put in the ground. In planting it is easiest to place them in drills, and they often yield most plant d so; but when put in rows, so they can be worked both ways with a horse, the cultivating can be done more thoroughly and effectually.

The most economical way I find for planting is to mark out the ground one way, and as I start it the other way, have two men go to dropping one row apiece across the rows, which will give rows both ways, and if the rows are very long have seed at each end to replenish from; then to cover the seed I use a common corn cultivator, with wings or mold board, right and left points for the rear teeth, which, running between the rows, throws a light furrow from each side upon the seed, planting it nicely. In this way three men and the horse will plant five or six acres a day, besides giving a fresh cultivation to the ground. As potatoes are so long coming up, in order to get ahead of weeds I use a good shovel-plow, with wings, called a horse-shoe, and so soon as the potatoes begin to break ground and one can see to follow the rows, run it through them the same as for hilling them up, which covers over the young plants with about three inches of fresh earth, which they will soon find their way through, and then the hills are in as good condition as if the three inches of fresh earth had been hoed up about the plants by hand, and even better than we can commonly get our hoeing done. After this the potatoes will soon grow to occupy the ground before any new crop of weeds can start in the hills, so that with good after culture they can be easily kept clean by plowing them out with the same tool three times more, if the land is middling clean; but if it is foul with much grass, quack grass or thistle, then for the good of the crop and for cleaning out the foul growth I plow them out once a week until the tubers are half grown, each time crossing the furrows of the last plowing, and each time throwing earth up to the hill, first from one way, then the other, which does not, in fact, make the hill higher, but each time makes a fresh cutting and a fresh covering between the hills. This is so complete an eradicating process that I would as soon plant a field of potatoes that was foul with quack or thistles, tilling them in this way to clean the ground, as to do it by summer fallowing.

The distance apart to have rows varies with the different kinds of potatoes; from two feet six inches by three feet for Early Rose and varieties of similar growth, three by three and a half feet for Peerless and Peachblow varieties. I low them out the first time by the narrow way, for it will insure a more perfect job, for this is the most important time of working them for the season; then it is just as important to work by the broadest way of the rows the last time plowing, for that will leave a hill from six to nine inches broader for them to grow and mature in. By this management of growing the crop, one man with a horse and plow will tend a field of twenty-five to fifty acres from planting to digging time.

Shrinkage of Corn.

Diverse opinions are often expressed in relation to the loss in bulk and weight of corn, from husking time till the following summer or autumn. Several years ago we performed a series of experiments bearing on this subject, and reached several conclusions, which farmers generally should understand. We found the results to vary with the dryness or dampness of the autumn, and the degree of ripeness in the corn at the time of husking. The condition of the corn will vary considerably in different parts of the field, or in different ears in the same hill. It is essential, then, that a fair average be taken. The following are some of the results:

Corn in the ear, after an unusually damp season, was weighed the first of January, and by the following October had lost one-fifth part of its bulk.

The weight of corn in the ear, of the northern eight-rowed, varied, all the way from 68 to 75 pounds, to yield a shelled bushel of 60 pounds. Ears with small cobs, well dried, afforded scarcely 8 pounds of cobs to the bushel. With larger cobs, freshly husked, they may weigh 12 to 13 pounds. A moist cob is much heavier than a dry one. Farmers who sell corn in the ear should know the amount of loss from drying. As a general rule a dollar per bushel for corn in the ear in summer is no better than 75 cents at husking time.

Sold in the ear, it should always be weighed, not measured. We found that a full, compact, heaped half bushel of moderate sized 8-rowed ears, contained 56 ears, weighing 24 pounds. Thrown in loosely and heaped, there were only 44 ears, weighing 19 pounds.

Shelled grain shrinks in bulk and loses in weight by long drying. In one case it lost one-twentieth of its bulk and one-eighth of its weight in three weeks, in a room heated with a stove. After some months, it shrank in bulk from its original condition as six is to seven, and lost in weight so as to be as five is to six. Other experiments in cold rooms nearly correspond with this in results. It would therefore be better to sell shelled corn early in winter at eighty cents than the following summer at one dollar. With gourd-seed or dent corn the results may be different, and they always vary some with seasons. Wheat loses much less by drying than corn does.—[Country Gentleman.

Swallowing a Cent.

A physician, while on a railroad train, was consulted by one of the employees on the train in relation to his little boy who had swallowed a cent.

"What have you done for him?" asked the doctor. "We gave him a dose of castor oil," was the reply. "Good practice so far; as soon as you reach home, give him the whites of three raw eggs daily; let his diet be bread and milk, and nothing sour." The directions were followed faithfully, the whites of the eggs repeated every day and the dose of oil at night, and on the fourth day the cent was discharged. It was a copper coin, and considerably corroded by the action of the gastric juices. Since fatal results often follow the swallowing of a copper coin, the treatment advised in this case should be remembered by all who have the care of children. The essential points to be borne in mind are these: Albuman or the whites of eggs, a bland diet, free from acids, and castor oil.

Brother Gardner, the colored Philosopher, got into a row at the market yesterday, and he not only had the worst of the fight, but was walked to the station.

"Can't dis yer trouble be settled for a million dollars?" he anxiously inquired of the captain.

"No, you will have to be locked up," was the answer.

"Dere is no escape for me, eh?"

"None. Those who enter here must leave all hopes behind."

"Well, sah," sighed the old man, "dere is one favor dat I want to request ob you. If dat Jones, who got up de fight, comes down heah to gloat over my misfortunes, as he will, don't you let him in. It's bad enough to be kicked in the stummick and hit on the ear without the victorious party comin' down heah, lookin' through de bars an' callin' out, 'Behold de mangled remains of Brudder Gardner!' Jus' keep dat man away."

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co.) having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECT..ONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8n046 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1585 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-1f WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m.

DR. BANNING

is permanently located at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa. Diseases and Deformities of the Spine, Uterine Displacements, Dyspepsia, Hernia and Piles successfully treated by the BANNING SYSTEM of Mechanical Supports. Call, or send for descriptive pamphlet, "The House You Live In." Mailed free. 19-4t

BOOK See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK. Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 139 East Eighth St., New York. 19 CANVASSERS

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holabaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

Hicks & Bro.—Hardware.

CORN CULTIVATORS

With Reversible Standard Teeth.

SHOVEL PLOWS

Single and Double, both Wood and Iron.

Cultivator Teeth

SHOVEL PLOW BLADES.

IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL

PLOWS

Every one warranted.

IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL PLOW SHARES.

Corn Planters. Corn Hoes.

TOLEDO CUCUMBER PUMPS

Iron and Porcelain Lined, to suit all depth wells. *Guaranteed*, and at a *reduced price*.

Nails, Locks and Glass,

At the *Lowest Prices*.

TRACE CHAINS & HAMES.

Steel Shovels at a very low price.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

Lower than they were ever sold at.

GraniteWare

of all descriptions; Wash Basins, Stew Kettles, etc. This is the finest ware in use, more durable than tin and free from rust. Very little higher. All kinds House Furnishing goods.

For Mechanics

we have the best of Chisels, Saws, Drawing Knives, etc. Also, Baily Adjustable Iron Planes.

Latest Improved Lamps

Decidedly the best in the market. No chimneys to break or clean, and give a better light than any in use.

Gum Water Hose

for watering yards and gardens.

Mrs. Potts Improved Flat-irons.

Every family should have them, as they are much nicer than common ones and not much higher.

PURE WHITE LEADS

and COTTAGE PAINTS of every color, ready for use. Cheap Red Fire-proof Paint for Barns, made of Oxide of Iron. Guaranteed to be durable.

COACHMAKERS & SADDLERS

Full line of all kinds of Saddlery. Also, Wood Work, Felloes, Plain and Patent Wheels, Etc.

SUSQUEHANNA

Cook Stoves,

The Heaviest in Weight and best Baker in the market. All kinds of Portable Ranges, with eight different makes of

COOK STOVES.

These will be sold on a Written Guarantee, and at the lowest prices.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
20 1f

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS !

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store. 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-1f

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Cheap Guns for the People

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $5 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 734 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 25-48-1f

Medical.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SHRINER'S

Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED

CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure

BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md

v9-n3-6m

For Sale at this Office.

BLANK

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER

constantly on hand at this office and for sale at

5 cts a piece, or 50 cts per dozen.

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want B. B Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Phamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred. 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Some of Tommy's Mischief.

BY PURDY.

The day began beautifully. When mamma and Aunt Mary peeped in at the sitting-room door they saw Tommy and his cousin Grace, just as sweet and clean as two pinks, with their heads close together over the elephant book, while Robert was telling them the stories. I'm afraid Robert was not quite particular to tell them according to the book, but at any rate they were very funny, and mamma said,—

"That's right, Robert; you look after the children a little, and tell Ellen to see that they keep their clothes clean. We shall be back again by lunch-time."

"It seems very strange, but it is perfectly true, that the moment Robert was set to amusing the children he began to find it hard work, and remember at least six different things which he was anxious to finish. So first he went to the window and whistled, and then he took the things out of his pocket and looked them over and finally he went out doors, telling the children to stay there till he came back, and that was the last he remembered about them until noon. They got on very well at first. Grace told the stories. This is the way she told them:

"That's a corkadiul; he's swimmin' in de mud. Corkadiuls is awful; they—they eat up little heevun babies, 'at won't say dey prayers, an' de chillun to my Sunday-school, we buy some mishnaries, wid our pennies, to shoot 'em wid."

"Le's punch that old corkadiul," said Tommy, and so they punched him, until they made a hole through his head. Then they turned over the leaf.

"That's a leliphant's nest, I b'lieve so, and that's a norstrige; he's a goin' to eat up de eggs, an' de men is chasing him, to fly him away from 'em. Does kind of horses is to catch liarns wid; dere backs hump up so's peoples can hold on better.

"Le's punch the old norstrige," said Tommy; and so they punched him until there was nothing left but the tail and one foot. After that they concluded to put the book away, and play hunt lions. Gracie was the lion; she carried off Captain Jinks in her teeth, and shook him until his head rolled off, growling fearfully all the time. And Tommy rode after her on the poker, with a long peacock feather for a sword, and rescued Captain Jinks, and screwed his head on again.

"Le's go up to my Uncle Jim's room," said Tommy; "he's got a real truly sword, and a knappersack, and he don't care if I take 'em, I may be."

"Well," said Gracie, and up they went. They couldn't reach the sword, which was fortunate; but the "knappersack," which happened to be a haversack, was put on, and the canteen filled with bay-rum and hair-oil.

"Here's a sword," said Gracie, pouncing upon Uncle Jim's precious razor-strap, "if you only had a belt."

"Here's Uncle Jim's bellit," said Tommy, dragging an elegant sash from the drawer.

"I want that," said Gracie, "it's most like mamma's; play I was a lady, and was going to a party."

"No, said Tommy," "I want it; it's my bellit."

Gracie gave it up, for just then she spied a box full of neckties, and sat down to try them on her doll. The long ones made lovely sashes, and Gracie tied them and untied them with a great deal of satisfaction, while Tommy paraded up and down, with the ends of the long crimson sash dragging behind him. Presently the razor strap suggested a new idea.

"Goin' to shave," said Tommy, pushing a chair to the bureau.

Gracie was at the wash-stand by that time, turning on the hot water to give her dolly a "bathing." Tommy found the cup of creamy soap, and the soft little brush with its ivory handle.

"Uncle Jim lets me take 'em," he said, rubbing the soap into a white froth, and climbing with dripping hands upon the bureau, to bring his face close to the chubby face in the glass. Then he brushed the lather over his cheeks and chin; how funny he looked! Across his nose and his upper lip, Tommy had to stop and laugh; then a little more on his cheeks, and some on his forehead. He nearly forgot the razor; but, by and by, he remembered it, and picked it up very cautiously, grasped his slippery nose between his slippery thumb and finger, and looked quizzically into the glass.

It was just about this time that it occurred to Ellen that the children were unusually quiet.

"They're dead sure to be in mischief," she said, putting down the baby, and hurrying to the sitting-room. No one there, but up the stairs she could hear Gracie singing her last Sunday-school song.

"Oh! I'll be a good child as ever I can be,
I'll mind what my teacher says to me."

And following the voice she came in just as Gracie had shampooed the last hair from dolly's head with Uncle Jim's toothbrush, and Tommy was preparing for the first sweep of his razor. His back was towards the door, but he saw Ellen's horrified face in the glass, and the razor dropped from his hand. It might have shaved his nose off, but it only grazed his fat cheek, so that the white lather was stained with blood. Tommy and Ellen howled together, and Gracie added her voice to the chorus. But when Ellen found that there was no serious hurt done, her fright gave way to anger, and she shut the two children in the closet, while she proceeded to tidy up the room, and did her best to repair the mischief, by putting the wet razor into a glove-box, and "rinsing off the illegant sash" in the wash-bowl.

When mamma came home she was dreadfully distressed about it all.

"Oh, dear, Tommy," she said, "what *does* make you so naughty?"

"God do," said Tommy, gravely; makes everyfing."

"No," said mamma, "it's naughty little Tommy himself, and he makes his mamma's heart ache!"

Tommy looked very sad, and promised heartily to do better.

When papa came home, he took him on his lap, and asked, just as he always did:

"Has my little boy been good to-day?"

And Tommy said, very honestly:

"No, papa, I was *awful much* naughty, and made my mamma's stomach ache."—[Little Corporal.

The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

A young bank clerk at Toronto, named Barber, gets $20,000 a year for five years. This is how: It was found that he had been taking the securities of the bank, of which he was custodian, and using them himself as collatterals to obtain loans on for stock speculations, or to lend to other people for a consideration. A public trial would have exposed a great number of his accomplices—men of high position—so he elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for five years. The men of high positon paid him $100,000 to take this course.

The tidal wave of temperance has rolled on to Philadelphia, and is carrying all before it in that lager-beer drinking city. Francis Murphy, writing from that place, says that the saloon keepers say that business is getting very dull there.

Medical.

VEGETINE

He Says it is True.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what Vegetine has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Lumbago. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The Vegetine saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of Vegetine, and I recommend it to my friends. Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says Vegetine is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful.

Very gratefully yours,
Mrs. CATHERINE COONS,
Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but Vegetine. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking Vegetine. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect. Yours with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body. Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

19-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-tf

Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier

CONTINUE THEIR OFFERINGS OF

DRESS GOODS,

AND ARE STILL MAKING

LOWER AND LOWER PRICES.

IN BRITISH GOODS.

STRIPED MOHAIRS	10 cents
PLAID MOHAIRS	10 cents
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS	12½ cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES	14 cents
STRIPE MOHAIRS	15 cents
ARMURES	17½ cents
SILK-STRIPE MOHAIRS	18 cents
SILK PLAID MOHAIRS	18 cents
PLAID BEIGES	19 cents
ARMURES	21 cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES (extra quality)	23 cents
SILK-CHECK MOHAIRS	25 cents
CHENE MOHAIRS	25 cents
MATESASSES	28 cents
ARMURES	37½ cents
GLACE MATELASSES	37½ cents
CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS	37½ cents
BAGNOS SUITINGS	37½ cents

IN FRENCH GOODS:

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	22 cents
STRIPE ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	23 cents
PLAID ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	25 cents
TAFETA ALL-WOOL BIEGES	28 cents
CASHMERE BEIGES	36 cents
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES (new shades)	37½ cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	50 cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	75 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	45 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	50 cents
ARMURES AND MATELASSES	65 cents
DAMASSES IN CHOICE COLORINGS	75 cents
GRESILLES, PLAIN	62½ cents
GRESILLES, TWILLED	65 cents
TAFFETAS (new shades)	45 cents
BLUE AND PINK COLORED ARMURES	50 cents

BEST CALICOES, 5 & 6 Cents.

Y'd Wide Chintzes, 6 1-4, 8, 10 cts

By our system of filling orders we give customers at a distance, as nearly as possible, every advantage that they would enjoy if dealing personally at our counters. The prices are always the same for goods ordered by mail as for goods purchased at the store.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher! Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v5-12-1

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &

6-39-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.

13 2y

Parlor Organ.

Alleger, Bowlby & Co's

STAR

PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

ALLEGER, BOWLBY & CO.

WASHINGTON, N. J.,

H. W. ALLEGER, C. P. BOWLBY, T. B. MCMURTRIE, EDWARD PLOTTS,

—OR—

J. CALVIN WEAVER,

AGENT,

8-36-1y *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

S. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

ASK YOUR TINNER,

Or Hardware dealer for the

New Standard Enameled

PRESERVING KETTLE,

Made only by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every Kettle made of cast iron, warranted and guaranteed not to contain any lead, arsenic or any other poisonous matter whatever. 20 41

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,* etc. 8-50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. E., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte and County.

——The coldest soda water in town at Green's.

——A good motto for the girls:

"The lips that touch wine
Shall never touch mine."

——The Detroit "Free Press" cries out for cheaper funerals and more of them.

——It isn't certain how soon the Russians will succeed in Asia Minor, but the Turks are going to Sukum.

——Eugene Martin, of Philipsburg, while at work chopping for Frank Ray, last Friday, accidentally cut his lef tleg, just below the knee.

——The barn of John Hughes, near Philipsburg, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night about nine o'clock. Loss not stated.

——Last Thursday and Friday the Ulster coats and linen dusters had a hard tussle for the mastery, in which the dusters were ousted.

——The signers of the Murphy pledge, at Philipsburg, are holding temperance meetings every Saturday evening in Potter's Hall.

——The wheat crop of Texas is ripe, and the crop is reported to be large throughout the State. About now is a good time for wheat to come in.

——John Sourbeck has erected an umbrella awning over his express wagon, under which he sits and winks at the passers-by, and thinks he's got a soft thing on the weather.

——These are balmy days. The nimble squirrel crawls out on the end of a bough and executes a double shuffle, and the emotional bullfrog straddleth a fence rail and weeps for joy. Ain't it?

——Mr. James Rosensted, foreman of the Moshannon Tannery, fell through a trap door, a distance of twenty feet, one day last week. Fortunately he escaped with a few bruises.

——The Bellefonte branch of Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad is no nearer being built than ever. What a nice thing it would be for this town if we could have a few first-class funerals.

——The Society of Friends hold their next monthly and quarterly meetings on Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock. The public are always cordially welcomed to the meetings.

——Consolation is always soothing to the bereaved. Here is what a Western journalist offers to his readers: "Owing to the death of our chief editor there will be no editorial article on Tuesday, but look out for a regular ripper on Wednesday."

——School boards are required by law to make out their annual reports on the first Monday in June, and publish the financial statements (see school law, page 60). It is hoped directors will not delay this duty. Have treasurer's account to balance; write names legibly, and forward by mail to Bellefonte or Rebersburg. The Superintendent will be at his office on Fridays, in the afternoon, and Saturday's in the forenoon during several weeks after the first Monday in June. H. MEYER.

——We have already described at length in our columns the workings of that wonderful and ingenious instrument, the telephone. There was a trial of it on Monday afternoon over the railroad wires between this city and Cresson—a distance of fifteen miles. The conversation carried on in the general superintendent's office was plainly heard at Cresson, more rapidly, it is alleged, than the sound of talking in an adjoining room. A song sung at this end of the wire was heard very distinctly at Cresson. Mr. J. Chester Wilson, of the superintendent's office, operated the instrument at Cresson. The experiment was quite successful, and afforded satisfaction to all who witnessed its wonderful performance.—[Altoona Tribune.

THE CORNER LOAFER. — Everybody knows him at sight, says the *Herald*. What he does by daylight is a mystery, for his face would exclude him from every business but the mock auction, and his clothes do not qualify him for that. By night, however, he is a critic, particularly of the gentler sex, and while he is not destitute of appreciation his favorable remarks are more to be dreaded than his criticisms. He selects his professional stand on the most crowded thoroughfares, where policemen most do congregate; but he is let alone as tenderly by officers as if he were a burglar or a roper-in for some gambling house. He never appears alone, but is a consistent believer in the theory of co-operation, and what remains unsaid by him and his associates concerning any lady who passes them is beneath the capacity of the meanest blackguard to conceive. Utterly depraved himself, he cannot imagine that any one he looks upon can be otherwise. Instinctively a coward, his lips are sealed in the presence of a lady accompanied by a gentleman or even a half-grown boy. Having only two feet he cannot be shot like a Spitz dog or any other perambulating nuisance; being a voter he cannot be arrested without damaging the prospects of some human nuisance equally dangerous but more politic. The only relief from him seems to reside in the toe of the manly boot. Self-constituted vigilance committees of one might profitably employ a few evenings in the interest of society by watching these ruffians and inflicting punishment immediately on the commission of any offence, although the marvelous faculty of officers for arresting the wrong man would dictate that action should be taken only when no policeman is in sight.

SEWING MACHINES.—Sewing machines are selling at lower prices since the expiration of the last important patents held by the manufacturers. The leading makers have already put down their prices 40 or 50 per cent. A. B. Wilson's invention, used in the four-action, rough-surface feeder, was the most important of the expiring patents, the others being the vibratory needle and reciprocating shuttle and the rotating hook. There are perhaps a thousand patents in force and now held by the various manufacturers, but the above were the last of the "foundation patents"—the patents needful in making a first-class machine. The Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and How, companies are said to have held the monopoly of the Wilson invention ever since 1850, "pooling" the enormous profits of its manufacture. The leading companies express no fear that they will suffer by the reduction, believing that, with their fully-equipped manufactories, they can sell machines at prices which will ruin new and less wealthy firms. The manufacturers declare that they will profit by the reduction of prices, as they will now make a great deal of difference between their cash and time terms. It is hoped by them that the system of paymant in installments will go into a speedy decay, for although time payments are profitable to them when promptly made, so large is the extent of cheating by pretended purchasers that the system has been a greater annoyance than benefit to them. It is better, they declare, to sell for cash at the reduced price than to take all the risk and losses of time payments. All the companies complain that they have been misjudged in the matter of time payments, and say they lose more than they make, by reason of the dishonesty or inability to pay of those hiring machines from them.

——It will be a matter of interest to all our readers who are desirous of adorning their homes, to know that there has been incorporated in New York a stock company with a cash capital of a quarter of a million of dollars, for the manufacture of pianos, which will be sold direct to the people at factory prices. Its name is the "Mendelsshon Piano Co.," office No. 56 Broadway, New York. These pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the diploma of honor and medal of merit. This company are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano, to send for their illustrated and descriptive catalogue, which will be mailed free to all.

——He was a solemn looking traveler, and he walked through the depot singing, "Heaven is my home," when one of the boys called out: "Then you're going the wrong way, stranger; that is the way to Milesburg. But, then, if you just go over to Sechler's and buy a bill of groceries and carry them home, you can make your wife so happy that you might have a 'heavenly home,' even in Milesburg."

——The effort to establish a curb-stone market in Bellefonte has met with such encouraging success that the farmers have decided to establish another market day, and have selected Tuesday. We shall therefore in the future have two market days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

——Drink "English Ginger Ale," sold only at Green's.

——The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society will meet at the house of Mrs. Samuel Van Tries next Friday evening.

——We have tried the "Centennial" cigar at Sechler's, and it is the best we have seen for a long time, and that is saying a good deal for the "Centennial" cigar.

——Banged hair is no longer fashionable. We give this information for the benefit of some Bellefonte girls who still persist in the horrid practice.

——Some passengers missed our "Limited Mail" train last week and were obliged to walk to Milesburg to catch it. They took the pike and arrived at Milesburg about fifteen minutes ahead of time.

——How would it do for the Pennsylvania railroad to attach one of their new devices, "a flashing light," to the accommodation train that plies between here and Lock Haven, our "Limited Mail," so that people along the line may be able to tell whether it moves or not?

——A western editor is about to quit the business. When he started up, three years ago, a farmer came in and subscribed, paying him the regular price. The next year he came in and persuaded him to take seventy-five cents and a gallon of hard cider, and now he comes around and wants to trade him a pair of boxing gloves and a bird cage.

FOR FARMERS.—Our farmer readers will be gratified to learn that James Harris & Co., hardware dealers of this place, have arranged to act as agents for the different reaper manufactories, in furnishing repairs or sections of reapers of all kinds. They will also keep a constant supply of scythes, snaths, grain cradles, &c., which they will sell at the very lowest prices.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The enterprising firm of Thomas A. Hicks & Bro. have started a branch store at Spring Mills. They are erecting a commodious building at that place, and will keep the most complete assortment of stoves and tinware to be found in the county. All Pennsvalley should go there to trade, for they will find a complete assortment and will have no further need to come to Bellefonte for such goods.

A MARK OF PROSPERITY.—In consequence of a largely increasing business, and to make room for still heavier stocks of merchandise, Mr. J. Newman, Jr., the king clothier, will enlarge, refit and beautify the Eagle Clothing Hall. To allow these improvements to be made Mr. Newman will be obliged to move his quarters, and in about sixty days will be found one door below his old stand. Between now and that time he will dispose of his old stock at ruinously low prices, in order to be prepared to place in the old stand, when he shall return to it, an assortment of new goods not equalled in quantity, quality, or cheapness in Central Pennsylvania. See his new advertisement in another column.

——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are constantly making improvements in their signal service, and the Altoona *Tribune* mentions the latest as follows:

A flash light that indicates the speed and distance of a train, and shows whether it is at rest or in motion, has been introduced as a rear light on freight trains on the Pennsylvania railroad. It is formed of two lights—one red and one white—and designed to be placed one on each side of the rear (caboose) car, so that they may be seen in both directions on the line. A simple device for hiding the lights at intervals is affixed to each lamp so that it may be made to "flash" or alternately appear and disappear, and by suitable gearing this is connected with one of the axles of the car. While the car is at rest the lights are steadily visible; when the train moves the lights flash once for each revolution of the wheels, and thus its movement and actual speed can be easily estimated as far as the lights can be seen. Another advantage results from the fact that the white light is visible at a greater distance than the red. The engineer of a following train may from this keep within the limit of a safe distance by keeping the flashing white light fully visible and the flashing red light dim or quite obscure, and by coming to a stop the moment the flashing runs slow or stops and the lights become fixed and steadily visible.

——The *Watchman* has been assailing Messrs. J. Weaver & Co., advertising agents of Pittsburg, and charges them with trying to defraud the proprietor of that paper out of a bill for advertising. Messrs. Weaver & Co. made a statement in this paper two weeks ago, showing that the fault was not with them. The *Watchman* reiterates the charge this week and fails to substantiate the charge with the necessary proof. We suspect there is a lie somewhere, and as the "Watchman" has no conscientious scruples on that score, when in a corner, we strongly suspect that Messrs. Weaver & Co. is the truthful party. The Altoona *Tribune* says:

RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENTS.—For a year past we have been doing business with Messrs. J. Weaver & Co., Pittsburgh, advertising agents, and have found them reliable and prompt in the settlement of our claims against them. The rates they have paid us have been satisfactory, and if future business transactions continue as remunerative as they have in the past we shall never have any complaint to make. Whatever may be the charges made by other interested parties against Messrs. Weaver & Co., of "crookedness" in their business relations we have no knowledge. They have always acted "on the square" with us. Those who make these charges have been invited to prosecute the most searching investigation into the doings of their agency. They have demanded it of their accusers, and to be of the most thorough character and without the least pretence toward white washing. At the same time they want the investigation to include the agency represented by the accusing party, and the facts which will be forced out will show a degree of unparalleled "crookedness" in that direction not creditable to those who are misrepresenting Messrs. Weaver & Co.

——Drink "English Ginger Ale" at Green's.

COWDRICK.—At Bellefonte, Sunday, May 27, Torrence Volverton Cowdrick, aged 6 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Last Saturday evening little Torrence was at play in an unfinished house near the residence of his father, on Linn street, in company with a playmate. He ascended to the upper room to a window which looks out upon a French roof. His companion, more venturesome than he, got out of the window upon the roof. Torrence sat in the window looking out. His companion had got some distance away, when looking around, what was his horror to observe that Torrence had fallen out head-first, and slid down the roof to the eves, where he was holding himself. He hastened to him, but before he reached him the little fellow let go his hold and went over, striking a staging about eight feet from the roof, and falling from there to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. Mr. George Weaver, who was at work in his garden a short distance away, saw the accident and being the first to reach the scene, picked him up and carried him home. The little boy had struck on his head. A brick was found with some of the blood and hair sticking to it. The wound was on the forehead. No limbs were broken. He was unconscious and died in that state Sunday night at half past eleven. At the time of the accident Mr. Cowdrick was at Snow Shoe. Messengers were immediately sent for him. He arrived home at two o'clock that night. Saturday night and all day Sunday kind friends and sympathizing neighbors called anxiously to inquire if there was no hope, and to offer what service or consolation they could to the bereaved, heart-broken circle. For these kindly offices in the hour of their deep affliction the family offer their heartfelt thanks.

To the suffering family we offer our earnest sympathy. We know that this death is peculiarly painful. It is something for which they could not be fully prepared. But an hour ago, as it were, their little darling was full of vigor and happiness, with the prospect of a long life before him. All their plans were made in accordance with such an expectation, but now the destroyer has come and his arrow reached with unerring aim its youthful victim. How can they be prepared for the fearful change which his ravages will produce? The dearly cherished expectation that their darling boy would live to old age, the intimate connection which that life had with all their plans and habits of thought will render them unable at once to realize the full weight of the blow that has cut off their hopes. The heart is so surrounded by the various webs it has woven that it is in a measure incapable of realizing for a while the terrible change such a death works. The mother says she "cannot realize it—it seems like a dream," and so it must seem to them all, so sudden has been the change; and so it will seem till day after day has passed, and what now appears like a dream begins to seem like a reality. Then the solemn truth will be comprehended that the deed is done, that their child and brother can never return to them; and then how will the heart sink beneath its load of grief and yield itself for a season to its indescribable sorrows! O how painful is this affliction! But painful as it is, it cannot destroy their hope or leave them without any source of comfort. According to the testimony of inspiration, God is good to all his creatures. He is a Father of infinite mercy who loves his children with an everlasting love, and who deems no means too expensive for their endless happiness. God is good to all and his tender mercies are over all his works. He is love, unchanging love, impartial love, infinite love. "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." God is not only good; he is also infinitely wise and knows the best time and way for all things. His understanding is infinite. He cannot err then in any of his appointments. Being governed by perfect wisdom and love, he can do no wrong and ordain nothing not calculated for the best.

If, then, he had spared this little lad to advanced years, it would have been because it was for the best: if he had cut him down in the meridian of life, it would have been for the best. He has taken him in the spring-time of his existence, and shall we say it was not for the same reason? Think not then that he is unkind because he has taken your darling child. He has a wise and holy end to accomplish thereby. Though he has left this world he is not stricken from existence, and though cut off from the enjoyment of time, he is not doomed to loneliness and misery. O, no! he will live with the Father. The blessed Saviour will become his instructor; angels and the spirits of the just his companions, and the city whose builder and maker is God his everlasting home. He will join the loved ones gone before. His two little sisters are waiting for him at the gate of the beautiful city.

He has vanished like a meteor,
From your dim, bewildered sight;
But the spirit, like the pilgrim-star,
Tends to the source of light,—
And though thro' realms of space, unknown
To mortal ken, it roam,
Yet He, who marks the comet's track,
Will guide his spirit home.

Mother, upon whose faithful breast
In infancy he slept,
Seek not to stay thy gushing tears,
We know that *Jesus wept!*
And to the heart surcharged with woe,
It is a sweet relief,—
And God shall send the Comforter,
To sanctify thy grief!

Sisters and brothers, who bewail
A form the grave hath hid;
Whose tears have fallen thick and fast
Upon his coffin lid;
Dwell not upon the darksome tomb,
Which doth his limbs imprison,—
For lo! from thence a voice declares,
He is not here,—but risen!

P. S.—The funeral of Torrence Volverton Cowdrick will be from the Methodist church at eleven o'clock to-day.

——It was announced at a Murphy meeting in Philadelphia the other evening that thirty-five thousand persons had signed the pledge in that city since the organization of the movement. And yet the *Times* thinks the movement has hardly begun. That is the way it is at Sechler's famous grocery. Thirty-five thousand persons have visited this store within the last month, and the movement has only just began. Next to temperance, the best thing to do is to buy your groceries at Sechler's, in the Bush House, opposite the REPUBLICAN office.

——Martin and Walker have started a market car. The first trip for Baltimore was made yesterday. They return on Friday. They have rented a store room on Alleghany street, in the Turner building, formerly occupied by Loeb, May & Loeb. At this place all the fruits in their season will be kept. This supplies a want long felt in this town and our citizens will not withhold from them a liberal patronage.

——People every year go to Saratoga and spend hundreds of dollars which they could save, be more comfortable, and have their Saratoga at home by calling every day at Green's drug store and drinking the celebrated "Excelsior" water, which is brought direct from Saratoga in block-tin lined barrels, and is drawn as pure and fresh as you can procure it at the spring. It is sold at the nominal price of five cents a drink—just half the usual price.

——Governor Hartranft has signed nine death warrants in the cases of the convicts known as the Molly Maguires. Thursday, June 21st, is the day designated for the executions. Five will be hung at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk—unless in the meantime the Board of Pardons interferes.

——Sechler is selling the "Centennial" cigar, manufactured especially for his use by A. R. Agnew, and everybody says it is the best cigar in town, and what everybody says must be true.

——The corner stone of the German Reform church, at Rebersburg, is to be laid on the 10th of June.

——Croquet, complete sets of croquet, 8 balls and mallets, at Welch's, for only $1.25 set.

——Croquet, complete sets of croquet, 8 balls and mallets, at Welch's, for only $1.25. set.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

VERNE'S "DR. OX'S EXPERIENCE" AND "A WINTER AMID THE ICE."—We have just received the above new issue of Jules Verne's ever popular stories, in the favorite "Lakeside Library" editions. Illustrated with 29 characteristic Engravings. It is sold by all Newsdealers at 10 cents; or sent postpaid for 12 cents, by the publishers, DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE numbers of Shakespeare furnished gratis by the "New York Family Story Paper" to subscribers have reached a "Winter's Tale." When completed they will make an elegant volume of the great writer at the mere cost of binding. The "Story Paper" is published by Norman L. Munro & Co., 74 Beekman street, New York, at $3 per annum, and is for sale by all newsdealers.

War Maps.

Schedler's Map of Turkey, Greece, Roumania and the north-western part of Asia Minor, together with special maps of the Black Sea, Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Size 17x22 inches. Colored. Price, folded and in cover, 25c. Published by E. Steiger, 22 & 24 Frankfort street, New York, by whom copies will be promptly mailed upon receipt of price. The same publisher is issuing a number of other war maps, which he shall mention hereafter.

THE "New York Tribune's" series of ten cent novels is proving an unexpected success. The two lately issued passed into the second edition within the first week of publication, and, in response to the general demand, "Olympia," one of the most successful works of the popular novelist, Francillon, has been re issued as No. 9 of the series. Many readers who possess the later and better-known stories of Francillon will be glad of this opportunity of procuring one of his earlier masterpieces, and that, too, in complete form, with no abridgment or condensation, on account of its remarkably low price. "Olympia," having been issued in the current numbers of the "Tribune" some time since, is in the usual size of that paper, but the future novels, including and following No. 11, "Black Spirits and White," will all be in that compact and desirable form—octavo pages, about the size of "Harper's Weekly." Any newsdealer will supply "Olympia," or for ten cents the "Tribune" will mail it to any address.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—None of the fashion magazines can be more welcome to readers than the popular *Domestic Monthly*, and none is its equal in providing so much practical and useful information concerning the fashions. The June number contains, besides the handsome fashion plate, the usual comprehensive review of fashions, descriptions of the stylish house costumes represented on the plate, and numerous ladies' and children's costumes illustrated, and very full articles on Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, Coiffures, Fans and Parasols, Lingerie, Needle and Fancy Work, etc. The fashion articles are very full, and ladies desirous of being *au fait* in everything concerning the summer styles in dress, millinery, etc., cannot do better than to give this number a careful study.

In the literary department of the magazine there is provided a continuation of Mary Cecil Hay's new and charming serial, "Her Three Lovers," a very entertaining sketch entitled, "Lizzie's Last Lover," which should be read by every coquette or flirt in the land, a number of fine poems, etc. The Miscellany, Small Talk, etc., are especially full and interesting, the Household Department provides a number of excellent receipts and useful family hints, while the book reviews show the usual fine taste and judgment.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, F. Poots Greens, or J. Zellers & son, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 21-eow1f.

To all, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,
Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 12, 1877. 16-6m

MARRIED.

CRAIN—GARBER.—At Boddville, on Sunday, May 20, by Benjamin Vaughan, J. P., John H. Crain, of Clearfield county, and Henrietta Garber, of Centre county.

WEAVER—WATSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Snow Shoe, Pa., May 6, 1877, by J. H. Crissman, Esq., Luther Weaver to Sarah A. Watson, all of Snow Shoe, Pa.

HARRIS—RISHEL.—On the 24th of May, by Rev. W. E. Detwiler, Mr. Wm. H. Harris, of Centre county, to Miss Mary E. Rishel, of Clinton county.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 30, 1877.

The spring trade ought to be in full blast, but the scarcity of the wherewith to buy forces a degree of economy not very common to the most of people during the last ten years.

GRAIN—In wheat there is very little doing. The practical farmers have sold all they had to spare. The few exceedingly wise have held on till the maximum has been reached, and are now annoyed that they let the golden opportunity go by. Prices are receding very rapidly. The prospects of the new crop are very favorable, and the next month will bring samples of it on the market. The prospects for still lower prices are favorable.

RYE—The bottom has fallen out of the rye prices, the decline being 45 cents per bushel from the maximum.

CORN—Corn sympathizes with wheat, and prices Eastward are lower, but there is no change in this market. 50 cents per bushel seems to be a standard price in this section, and we anticipate a steady market at this figure.

OATS—We note no change in prices. The supply is limited and the demand is steady.

BUTTER—The scarcity of *gilt-edged butter* continues. We are not surprised at this state of the butter market, for we learn that the stores have put the price down to fifteen cents per pound for good, bad and indifferent. The facts are that good eatable butter cannot be made and brought to market for less than twenty-five cents per pound, and consumers might as well make up their minds at first as last that an adequate supply of good butter will not be brought to this market unless farmers who make it obtain a fair price for it. The practice of the stores paying one price for butter is pernicious and unjust, and the sooner the price of butter shall be fixed according to quality the sooner justice will be done to both producer and consumer.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Red wheat	1 70
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	44
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10.50
Flour, wholesale	10.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Apples, per bush	50
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	15
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 60
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, seed	1 60
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a60
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	115¾	116
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N		Called.
" " " '65, J. and J	111¾	111¾
" " " '67, " "	114¾	114¾
" " " '68, " "	116¾	116¾
" 10-40 coupon	113¾	113¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	125¾	125¾
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	111¾	111¾
" " c 1881	111¾	111¾
Gold	106¾	107
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	31¾	31¾
Reading	11¾	12
Philadelphia and Erie	8	8¾
Lehigh Navigation	17¾	18
" Valley	30¾	31¾
United R. R. of J	129¾	130
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	34	35
Nesquehoning	44	45
North Pennsylvania	40	43
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '89	107	107¾